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Phalgun 15, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I 2

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 6, 1974/Phalguna
15, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Bhagatram Rajaram Manhar
(Janjgir).

Shri Niral Enem Horo (Khunti).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Horo is very
welcome back in Lok Sabha.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Raw Material in Small Scale Industry in Kerala

*201. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of raw materials for some small scale industries in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether many industries have been closed down due to non-availability of raw materials; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure adequate supply thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ZIAUR RAH-

MAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is a general shortage of raw materials all over the country including Kerala.

(b) This Ministry has no information regarding closure of units on account of shortage of raw materials in Kerala.

(c) Efforts are being made by Government to make additional allocation of raw materials to small scale units depending upon availability.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: In the statement the Minister has stated that the Ministry has no information in regard to the closure of units on account of shortage of raw material in Kerala. May I know whether it is not a fact that in the cashew industry about 185 factories have been closed down for the last three months and, as a result of that, about two lakhs of workers are thrown out of employment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The term "small scale industry" has a certain connotation and, if I remember aright, the cashew industry does not come under that category. Still, we sent a message to the Kerala Government to find out whether any factories have been closed down for want of raw materials, apart from the small-scale sector. Unfortunately, we have not received any reply from them.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: I think the cashew industry

is a small scale industry. Anyway, I will ask the second supplementary. Is it not a fact that most of the small-scale industries in Kerala are depending upon raw materials being supplied from outside the State and, if so, may I know whether any scheme has been chalked out by the Government to find out the necessary raw materials from within the state, and if so, to what extent it will help to make Kerala self-sufficient in this regard?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: As has already been stated in the statement, there is a general shortage of raw material. We are trying our level best to supply necessary raw material not only to Kerala but to all other States subject to the availability of raw material.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Some small-scale units for want of power, coal, raw material, financial assistance, etc., having been closed or, to some extent, the production having been reduced, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of production reduced and, at the same time, how many employees, both skilled and unskilled, are unemployed?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going out of the scope of the Question; you are widening its scope. This is about raw materials, not employees.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This is the effect of closure.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: For this, we require fresh notice. He is asking about closure of units. We have not admitted that certain units have been closed down in Kerala.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know whether it is a fact that sufficient quantity of raw cashew is not imported and what is imported is not distributed equitably to all the States, specially, the small-scale units and that the small-scale units are suffering for want of imported raw cashew?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This comes under the charge of the Com-

merce Ministry. I would request the hon. Member to put the question to that Ministry.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government whether it is a fact that some of the existing units are being starved because of the shortage of raw materials while new units are being allowed to be put up requiring the same raw material and more electricity and, if so, would the Government think of not allowing new units to be set up which require the same raw material in order to feed the units which have been starving at the moment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Particularly with regard to imported raw materials which are scarce now in the world market and whose price has also gone up, we are not giving licences to those units which consume these raw materials. With regard to indigenous raw materials, we hope, the position will improve and, certainly, we cannot stop competing licensing of new units.

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्पवत्तमान : मन्त्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि कच्चे माल की कमी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है, उसका कितना प्रतिशत केरल को भी जा जाता है, और हम विदेशों से जो कच्चा माल मिलता है, उसमें से हम कितने प्रतिशत केरल का अन्तर हैं।

श्री जियाङ्करहमान बंसारी : जहां तक उस कच्चे माल का ताल्लुक है, जो हमारे मुल्क में पौदा होता है, सन 1970-71 में आयरन एण्ड स्टील का जितना एलोकेशन केरल स्टेट के लिए किया गया था, 1973-74 में उससे 8 टाइम्स ज्यादा एलोकेट किया है, जबकि ओवर-आल स्माल-स्केल यूनिट्स को आयरन एण्ड स्टील का ए कोशल 8 टाइम्स मिला है। इसलिए यह सबाल किर से उठता हो नहीं है कि केरल को कुछ प्रतिशत कम मिलता है। हमने केरल को उससे ज्यादा दिया है, जितना उसे मिलता चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र काठडायः : विवेशों से जो कद्दा माल भंगाते हैं उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत आप केरल को देते हैं ?

श्री जयाकांठरहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे रा मंटीरियल के लिए तो यह बताना मुश्किल हो जायगा कि कितने प्रतिशत देते हैं ।

Result of liberalisation of Industrial Licensing

*202. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent liberalisation and streamlining of industrial licensing have yielded the anticipated results; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Government announced certain decisions on the streamlining of industrial approval procedures and of procedures in the delicensed sector. The main objective of these measures is to issue industrial approvals such as letter of intent/industrial licence, foreign collaboration approvals and capital goods clearances within prescribed time limits. Small and medium entrepreneurs who invest in delicensed sector up to Rs. one crore of investment have also been permitted to apply for capital goods clearances without prior licensing under certain specified conditions.

These measures have resulted in expediting the issue of approvals and in providing relief to small and medium entrepreneurs. It may be pointed out that out of 173 applications for industrial licensing received in November, 1973, for which

the prescribed time limit is 90 days, 164 cases were disposed of by February end. Out of 46 foreign collaboration applications received in November, 1973, 37 cases were disposed of by the end of February, 1974. Similarly out of the 41 applications for capital goods clearance received in November, 1973, 38 cases were disposed of by February end this year. Further examination was necessary in the cases which could not be disposed of within the prescribed time limits.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: From the statement of the hon. Minister it is seen that the disposal of applications for licences received in November 1973 is quite satisfactory. But, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the anticipation was that there should be an increase in the industrial activity, and if so, what was the anticipation of the Minister and whether the anticipation has been realised.

May I also know whether the liberalisation in the licensing policies and procedures has had an impact on the arrears of applications already pending with them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad that the hon. Member used the word 'liberalisation' with regard to procedures. There is no question of liberalisation of the licensing aspect because it is in accordance with the policy which has been already laid down and which has also been placed on the Table of the House. Because of the liberalisation, licenses and letters of intent are being issued more promptly now, within 90 days' time. But these projects will take three or four years to come into fruition. Therefore, we cannot immediately say it is making an impact on the industrial production as such. Therefore, we will have to wait for some time to see the impact.

With regard to old applications pending as on 1st November, 1973, there were 3848 applications pending and as on 1st February, 1974 it has been reduced to

2395. That is, in three months 1453 applications have been disposed of. Therefore, at this rate, we hope within a few months, the rest of the pending applications also would be disposed of.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Though the Minister has said—and I agree with him—that there is no liberalisation of the policy as such, there was a certain attempt recently at liberalisation of this licensing policy, to have a sort of a locational policy also so that the industrial effort may be diverted to the backward areas of the country. What are the results achieved since November 1973 as a consequence of this liberalisation of the procedure etc.?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I cannot immediately give the figures with regard to licences to the backward areas during the last 3-4 months. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I can give that information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When certain applications are received by the Government in connection with licensing, some cases are referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. While referring these cases to the MRTP Commission, what are the general norms that are observed? For instance, when, for the production of sodium tripoly phosphate, Hindustan Lever and many other entrepreneurs sent their applications, how is it that only the Hindustan Lever's application was forwarded to the MRTP Commission? Is it a discretion that has been used in a discriminating manner or whether you have got norms for that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Reference to MRTP Commission is only with regard to the larger houses which are registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act or registrable under that Act or the foreign companies which are in a dominant position with regard to production. That is why Hindustan Lever case could not be disposed of directly and that is why the Company Affairs Ministry referred the matter to the

MRTP Commission whether in the larger interests of the economy as a whole the licence could be given to the Hindustan Lever and that is how it was disposed of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The answer is incomplete regarding the second part of my question. I asked the question that along with the Hindustan Lever others had applied. How is it that Hindustan Lever's application was forwarded and others are kept pending?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have stated that they do not come under the MRTP Act. Those need not go to the Commission.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: This delicensing sector was introduced in February 1970. May I know from February 1970 what is the investment made in this sector till February 1974? This was introduced to encourage investment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about streamlining the procedure, not the question of achievements.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I cannot give the figure immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: He made it very clear in his first reply.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Minister said there is no liberalisation of policy as such but there is only a sort of expediting the procedure. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has gone through the report which have appeared in the Press today or the original report of the World Bank which considered that the licensing procedures in this country are slow and clumsy and therefore whether he would think of change of policies, also of liberalisation of policies?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I don't think that any outside body is entitled to criticise our policy as such. We take policy decisions according to our own judgment with regard to the interest of the economy and with regard to the in-

terest of the country. If anybody else does not like it it is none of our concern. We take decisions according to the best of our judgment. Certainly this is not a matter in which simply because somebody thinks that our policy is not correct, so we are going to change it. We are always open to consider any constructive suggestions made by anybody but certainly we are not going to change simply because somebody thinks that it is not correct.

Provision in Annual Plans of States for Power, Irrigation and Agriculture

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*203. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether States had requested the Centre to make sufficient provision in the States annual plan schemes on Power, Irrigation and Agriculture, if so, the reaction of the Centre in the matter; and

(b) the allocations made in respect of Punjab for these schemes for 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Governments submitted in their Draft Annual Plans 1974-75, proposals amounting to Rs. 470 crores, Rs. 398 crores and Rs. 849 crores respectively under Agriculture, Irrigation and Power Sectors. The Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have accepted under these heads Rs. 360.29 crores, Rs. 339.51 crores and Rs. 685.31 crores respectively. Over and above this, there are some schemes, however, relating to irrigation and power which on account of certain technical reasons are under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the State Governments. The tentative allocations in respect of Punjab for the year 1974-75 in respect of these schemes are:

	Rs. crores
Agriculture	15.30
Irrigation	9.00
Power	60.75

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know what are the allocations made in respect of Goa for agriculture, irrigation and power in the next financial year?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you ask for allocation? You asked for provision of funds.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Regarding Punjab where was this question of allocation. I am asking the same question regarding this in respect of Goa, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All the States are covered.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for allocation of the various projects.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Part (a) covers all the States.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are all of you speaking? The hon. Member is clear.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Undoubtedly it covers all the States. All that we have been asked for is to give the reaction of the Planning Commission to the demands of the various States, under heads of Agriculture, Irrigation and Power. We have submitted that information for the consideration of the House.

Then, there was a specific question about Punjab. We have also submitted specifically information in relation to that question. If specific information with regard to the other States is required, I submit that I would need notice, and I would be prepared to give it on notice.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Goa has many small hills and ups and downs and no large plan fields. If the projects are very big, if there is any damage or there is any leakage, it would require a long time to repair it. Agricultural losses also occur....

MR. SPEAKER: He seems to be lost in many things. Let him ask a straight question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Kindly give me a few seconds to explain my supplementary question. Otherwise, the answers will not be proper.

MR. SPEAKER: He can address a straight question and the hon. Minister will reply directly why all this explanation?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Let me explain my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have always been advising the Members not to....

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I am not making a speech but I am only explaining my question.

If a project is small, then if it suffers any damage or leakage, the time taken for repairs would be small and the losses also would be insignificant. This is one point. Another point is that inter-State projects create inter-State quarrels, and we are fed up with these inter-State quarrels. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan before Government to encourage small projects and not inter-State projects in Goa?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: We had the pleasure of discussing the annual plan for Goa with the representatives of the Government of Goa, and the peculiar needs of Goa and the special needs of Goa were reflected fully in the plan which they had

envisioned for themselves, and the Planning Commission has without reservation accepted their recommendations and their judgment in this matter.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: In part (a) of the question, the requests made by the States for allocation have been referred to, and information was required for all the States. However, I do not know whether it is a part of their plan to conceal some information from the House. The second part of my question is...

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was about requests from the States for allocations.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The hon. Minister has just now said that some schemes are under consideration. I want to know the number of schemes and the money that will be required for those schemes and the States to which these schemes will go?

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to judge but I cannot...

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I must confess that it would not be possible for me, and I apologise for this fact, to give the names of the individual schemes which are under consideration in relation to the various States. While we were discussing the annual plan, the time at our disposal was rather short, and we did not want the States to lag behind in presenting their budgets, and, therefore, some of the schemes which either had inter-State implementations or which had certain technical difficulties or which had not been cleared otherwise were kept pending. They are under scrutiny and as soon as this scrutiny is over, these will be cleared. If hon. Members wish to have a whole list of such schemes, I would be only too happy to place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The planners have put the emphasis on major irrigation projects which have a number of problems. Though they have been commissioned, because of the various problems presented by them, of late it has been realised by various States of our country that priority should be given to minor and medium irrigation projects where there are no problems with regard to technical clearance and so on. Also the money demanded by State Governments will be fully utilised for boosting our agricultural inputs and production. May I know whether the Central Government and the planners have fate earmarked sufficient funds demanded by State Governments for medium and minor irrigation projects? If so, what is the total amount?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The figures have been given. We have given special emphasis to irrigation, agriculture and power.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Has the Planning Commission taken note of the requirements and demands of certain State Governments which have initiated big river valley projects, both for power and irrigation, which could not be completed within the scheduled time with the result that the estimates have been going up and up? If so, has the Commission proposed to provide special funds for such giant schemes like the Rajasthan Canal, Nagarjunasagar Project and the Srisailam power project?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: A large number of schemes have been going on for quite a number of years and they have been spilling over from one Plan to another. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, we have taken adequate precautions to provide sufficient money, as a matter of fact, all the money required, for completing these projects so that the benefits from these projects would accrue in the Fifth Plan period itself.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाज सवेरे फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस में तथा और

प्रब्लेम्स में डा० मिन्हास का भाषण मैंने पढ़ा। उसमें उन्होंने सरकार और प्लानिंग कमीशन पर अभियोग लगाया है कि विदेशी विचारधारा—मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं—के प्रभाव में आकर जो खेती और सिचाई के काम पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए वा वह सरकार ने नहीं दिया। क्या सरकार पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बारे में जब अन्तिम फैसला घरना करेगी तो बिहार आदि राज्यों में सिचाई की योजनाओं पर अधिक पैसा खर्च करने की नीति के कोई प्रावधान सदन के सामने रखेगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे हो रखने चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : सारे देश के बारे में, इसीलिए बिहार आदि मैंने कहा।

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I would very respectfully but very strongly repudiate the imputation referred to in the press this morning that the programmes of agriculture and irrigation in our country have been framed under any foreign influence. They have been framed for Indian conditions based on Indian experience and for satisfying Indian needs.

As far as the allocations for Bihar are concerned, I would submit one thing more, with your permission, for your kind information, that the annual plans are now reflected in the budget of every State where the budget has been presented. Where the budgets have not been presented, they are likely to be presented in a day or so. All this information is there. As far as Bihar is concerned, perhaps because of Shri Limaye, it has received special attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minhas has written that he cannot tell the King that he is naked. I read it this morning. Is there any King in our democracy?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: That was a personal reference to himself.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमो मन्त्री जो ने जो कहा है कि मतु लिमये जी के क्षेत्र में विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है तो क्या मेंमरों को देख कर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है?

श्री मधु सिंहये : वह मजाक में बोले हैं।

श्री सरबू पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे पिछड़ा सूबा है। पिछड़ी दफा हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री जो ने यह कहा था कि इर्दगिर्द, पावर और कृषि के लिये केन्द्र की ओर से जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उसमें उसके साथ न्यायोचित चर्तव नहीं होता है, क्योंकि वहां 35 जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रावधान में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये क्या कोई स्पेशल अरेंजमेंट हो रहा है ताकि इन 35 पिछड़े हुए जिलों में सिचाई पावर अर्गनाइजेशन का काम सही तरीके से हो सके।

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Without trying to hurt the sentiments of the hon. Member or the hon Members from Uttar Pradesh, I would submit that the whole of Uttar Pradesh is backward, and it deserves special investment in order to lift it from its present state of backwardness. That special attention is being given.

Activities of Underground Nagas

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*204. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:**

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground Nagas have stopped up their activities;

(b) whether some Armed Forces personnel were killed in an encounter with Naga Rebels near Kohima on 6th Februdy, 1974; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):

(a) There has been some increase in the activities of the underground Nagas as evidenced by an increase in the number of

violent incidents in recent months, particularly, during February 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The situation in Nagaland and Manipur is being kept under close and continuous review and counter insurgency operations against the Naga Hostiles have intensified. The deployment of security forces is also under scrutiny with a view to appropriate augmentation.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that the spurt in the Naga rebel activities is due to the fact that the rebels are getting encouragement from foreign elements and several weapons of foreign make have been recovered from the rebels and, if so, what are the remedial measures taken by the Government? May I also know whether it is a fact that the rebel Nagas have expressed willingness to give up arms provided a general amnesty is granted to them and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as the last question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, we have no such recent information. As will be remembered, a number of Nagas surrendered and the situation on the whole has been under control, except that during the month of February the violent incidents increased, and it was felt that this was evidently intended to put pressure on the course of elections. In any case, we have now come to hope that in view of the assurances given by the Chief Minister of the UDF Government, the situation in Nagaland should further improve.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: I want to know whether the Government propose to take it up on a social and psychological plan to win over the rebel Nagas into the democratic thinking of the country?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking him to express an opinion. You should ask for information. If the hon. Minister is prepared to give his opinion, he may.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If the hon. Member sees the manifesto issued by the UDF party, they have said

that "the quest of new frontiers towards certains an understanding for reconciliation among all people by taking initiatives to heal the deepest wounds through the method of peaceful approach. No pain shall be spared to transform Nagaland from a State of high fence, escorts and body-guards into a welfare state in which very citizen shall be able to live and move freely, without fear for life or property merely because of his or her political views."

After he became Chief Minister Mr. Vizol stated: "The broad policy of my Government on various problems has already been outlined. My colleagues and I shall make an honest attempt to create a climate of peace and goodwill and to remove needless fears and violence in our hand."

In our opinion in the present situation we should not say or do anything which might embarrass that Government.

श्री हुकम बहादुर कछवाहा : नागालैण्ड में प्रजातन्त्र तरीके से चुनाव हुए और वहाँ पर सरकार चल रही है, फिर भी यह स्थिति क्यों है? उनके मन में उत्तेजना और असंतोष क्यों है? आपने कहा है कि वहाँ उपद्रव बढ़े हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई और मुठभेड़ में कितने जबान मरे हैं; क्या यह भी सही है कि जो चुनाव अधिकारी दिल्ली से गया था उसको भी मार डाला गया, मरे हुए लोगों को सरकार ने क्या मुआवजा दिया है? इन विद्रोहियों की जिन्होंने भ्रमी तक सम्पूर्ण नहीं किया है कि उन्होंने कितनी संख्या है? क्या इन का सम्बन्ध आज भी फीजो से है? इन लोगों के पास किस प्रकार के गत्तव हैं? आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि लगातार औपचारिक निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है, यह क्षण एवं पिछले 10-12 सालों से चला आ रहा है, भीजो लोग पिछले 12 सालों से विद्रोह करते आ रहे हैं—आपने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या कार्य-वाही की है, ताकि यह क्षण एवं समाप्त हो जाय तथा अब इसके लिये आप कौन से ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु झर्जा मंत्री, इलंक्ष्मानिक्स मंत्री तथा प्रस्तरिक मंत्री (ओमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : यह प्रश्न मुझे कुछ आश्वर्य जनक लगता है क्योंकि जो कार्य-वाही हुई है और जो बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन नागालैण्ड में आया है, उससे यह सदन परिचित है। वहाँ पर काफी वर्ष तक लड़ाई चली, लेकिन बातचीत करके समझौता हुआ और अब पहले से बहुत ज्यादा शान्ति है। लोग जो पहले विरोध कर रहे थे, वह बड़ी संख्या में भारत की तरफ आये हैं, और उनका विरोध समाप्त हुआ है। इस दुनिया में कोई भी विषय पूरी तीर से समाप्त नहीं होता है, जो सुसाव होता है उससे नहीं समस्यायें अक्सर उत्पन्न होती हैं। जैसा भ्रमी श्री दीक्षित जी ने कहा हम लोगों को यह देखना है कि आगे क्या होगा। मेरे लियाल से यह जो सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, उसी के कारण कुछ हिसा बढ़ी है, कुछ थोड़े से जो विरोधी लोग बचे हैं उन्होंने शायद सोचा कि स्थिति बिगाढ़ने का यह अन्तिम अवसर है। हमें आशा है कि यह स्थिति काढ़ में आ जायगी, नहीं तो उसका सामना करना है। लेकिन मुझे यह मालूम है कि अब वहाँ के अधिकांश लोग चाहते हैं कि शान्ति से रहें, विकास के कार्य हों और नागालैण्ड की हर प्रकार से प्रगति हो।

श्री ओमेश्वर ज्ञा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस असन्तोष का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहाँ सूदूखोरों की एक जमायत है जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गैर कानूनी सूदूखोरी करके उन नागारियों को चमनी है। चोर-बाजारी के जरिये जो आहर के व्यापारों वहाँ गये हैं, उनकी कार्य-वाहियों से भी वहाँ विद्रोह और असंतोष को आधार मिलता है। प्रगर यह सही है तो उसके लिये आप क्या इलाज कर रहे हैं?

फोको और उनके शानिदं जिनका विद्रोह को शुरू करने में हाथ आ, क्या अभी भी कुछ प्रकार के तत्व—मेरा तात्पर्य विदेशी तत्वों से है—प्र.ज भी वहाँ इन विद्रोहियों को भरण और संरक्षण या बढ़ावदे रहे हैं?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन्, मानवीय सदस्य ने परिस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जो बताया गया उस पर मेरे विचार स कृत्ता करके ध्यान नहीं दिया। अभी दिमांकर के महीने तक वहां इस प्रकार की दुर्धटनायें जो होती रहती थीं, वह कम होती जा रही हैं—9, 8, 7, 6, 5 या 4, इसको आपने देखा होगा। जनवरी में भी नहीं हूई, केवल फरवरी में हूई। तो हमको आज की परिस्थिति में इस प्रकार का अनुमान निकालने का श्रोतृत्य नहीं है कि परिस्थिति अब और खराब हो रही है या बदलत हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। इसलिए नवी सरकार को कुछ अधिक समय मिले, वह ग्रान्ति स्वापना में अपना योगदान दे उसके बाद ही कोई प्रश्न हो तो वह उठ सकता है। इधर इस प्रकार को कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है कि यहां से कोई गया हो और वहां जाकर ग्रान्ति के कारण पैदा किये हों।

श्री भोलेन्द्र ज्ञा : वहां पर हालत मुश्किली यह बात तो ठीक है लेकिन सवाल यह था क्या। गैर-कानूनी सूदखोरी और चोरावाजरी असन्तोष का एक कारण है और चर्च का एक हिस्सा अभी भी उनको संरक्षण देता है?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : सूदखोरी के लिए मानवीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न करें कि कौन वाहिनी कितनी सूदखोरी करता है तो उसका पता लगा कर बता सकते हैं। इस परिस्थिति के जितने में कारण हैं उन सभी को देखते हुए अब पहले से परिस्थिति अच्छी है, यह मैं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री भोलेन्द्र ज्ञा : चर्च के जरिए से कुछ विदेशी काम कर रहे हैं और लोगों को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : इधर कोई नवीन धटना नहीं हुई है।

Groups to study possibilities of substituting oil by indigenous sources of energy

*206. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a series of groups to study possibilities of substituting oil by the indigenous sources of energy;

(b) if so, the tasks assigned to different groups; and

(c) whether any group has been asked to identify projects which can change fuel base from oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have constituted a number of working Groups to make detailed studies on the possibilities of substitution of all by alternate domestic sources of energy. The Working Groups will make recommendations on the extent to which such substitution is feasible and the measures required for this purpose. To the extent possible, they are also expected to identify specific projects amenable to such charge-over.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There are some other indigenous sources of energy besides the coal, which has been suffering from certain inhibitions of production and transport. Has the Ministry considered about breeder reactors based on Uranium 233, Plutonium and Thorium?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is one of the aspects which is being considered by one of the Working Groups.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Has the Ministry considered saving or increasing energy by substituting oil by hydro power, particularly from the large quantities of water which flow waste now? For example, the Narmada Nawagon dam has alone a potential of saving two million tonnes of crude oil annually.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are considering this matter, including the generation of power from Narmada.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In order to make available indigenous energy, may I

know whether you have given any instruction to the team to find out the coal potential and the desirability of having pithead thermal plants? In Madhya Pradesh, for instance, coal is available in plenty. If you have pithead thermal plants it can solve your problem, so far as energy is concerned.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is also taken into consideration and some projects are already under contemplation in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The probable sources of new energy are hydel power and atomic energy. There are two new sources, namely, geo-thermal energy and solar energy. But they are still in the nascent stage of development and I do not want to stress them too much.

I want to know from the Government, in view of the fact that coal reserve is required for fertiliser production and also in large amounts for that reason, and the eastern region around Calcutta being a very developed industrial area—the coal has to be preserved for other purposes also—whether the Government will consider the proposal made by the Government of West Bengal that an atomic power project should be set up in the eastern region, preferably at Haldia. I would like to know whether the Government has received that proposal and, if not, whether the Government itself will consider the desirability of setting up an atomic power project in the eastern region, preferably at Haldia.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking a specific question. This is a very general question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister is ready to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers are ready, the Members are ready. But

I have to go by the relevancy of the question. They are always ready to oblige you. After all, the question should be relevant. It is not a matter only between you and the Minister. I also come in.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I do not think that this question arises out of the question that is before us.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, I am sorry, you misjudged him; you misjudged his smile.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although we know that the energy crisis has now come to stay, and unfortunately for quite some time, may I know whether the Government have asked these Study Groups to go into the projects, both in terms of short-term and long-term projects and, secondly, may I also know whether these Study Groups are only finding out the existing sources or they are also doing research in various possibilities so that we can explore alternative avenues to using of oil? And thirdly, when will these study groups submit their reports?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have constituted nearly 25 working groups and they are going into all these aspects, as mentioned by the hon. Member, including the short-term and long-term measures, and also other suggestions made by the hon. Members. The working groups will be submitting their reports in about three or four weeks time during the next month.

लिलाई और छपाई के कागज की मांग और
तप्पाई

+

*207. श्री बग्गाव राव ओशी :
श्री अंकर बदाम तिह :

क्या भौतिकीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने
की हुगा करेंगे कि :

(क) लिखाई और छपाई के काम माने वाले आम प्रकार के कागजों की वर्तमान मांग और पूर्ति कितनी कितनी है;

(ख) इन कागजों के बाजार भाव गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष क्या क्या रहे हैं और अब क्या है; और

(ग) इस सन्दर्भ में उपभोक्ताओं को अविलम्बनीय तथा दूरगामी राहत देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The demand for paper ordinarily used for writing and printing has not been separately assessed. However, the quantum of paper commonly used for writing and printing has been roughly of the order of 3 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). There being no control on prices, there has been no fixed price applicable to all the paper mills. During the last three years price varied from mill to mill and it ranged from Rs. 2150 to 2400 per tonne till the middle of 1973.

The prices of different varieties of paper have gone up in the last few months. The price of white printing paper was reported to be Rs. 3500 per tonne in December, 1973. The matter

was taken up with paper manufacturers who have voluntarily agreed to reduce the price of 60 GSM white paper to Rs. 2750/- per tonne for supply to nationalised text books/exercise book manufacturers and other vulnerable sections of consumers.

Government have also requested the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to make a study of the cost of production of paper.

Steps are being taken to augment the production of writing and printing paper. The mills have agreed to adopt the pattern of production as existed in 1968-69 and 1969-70 which is expected to stop diversion of production-capacity from writing and printing paper to other varieties.

As a long term measure, Government have licensed fresh capacities for writing and printing paper in the private sector. Besides, the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is a public sector undertaking, has under consideration setting up of a few paper projects.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव झोळोऱी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है वह वक्तव्य, जो ठीक जानकारी मांगी गई थी वह देता नहीं है। कागज की मांग और पूर्ति क्या हुई यह पूछा गया था लेकिन कितना उपयोग होता है उससे इसका अन्दाज़ा नहीं होता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में जो कागज पैदा होता है, प्रिंटिंग पेपर उसके उत्पादन, लागत और मूल्य का अध्ययन करने के लिए श्री सरकार ने निश्चय किया है यानी आज तक निश्चय नहीं किया। तीसरी बात यह है कि कागज के मूल्य पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है इसकी वजह से कभी लगातार बढ़ते हैं। इसके लिए

कहा गया है 35,00 रुपए टन तक पहुंचायेंगे किन्तु प्रत्यक्ष रूप में बाजार की हालत यह है कि 45,00 रुपए टन में मिलता है, वह भी मुश्किल से तो ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ प्रिंटिंग पेपर पर जो नया कर लगाया है उस कारबाहन को व्यापार में रखते हुए आपकी जो मंशा है कि विद्यार्थियों को सस्ता कागज मिले और मिल वालों से बात करके 2,700 रुपए टन तक शाम नीचे लाने की बात की थी उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा ?

SHRI M. B. RANA: There is a voluntary agreement by the paper manufacturers to bring down the price to Rs. 2750, which is asked for by the hon. Member.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने पूछा था कि इससे सरकार की मंशा प्रकट होती है बाजार में कागज 3,500 ₹ टन मिले, लेकिन मिल वालों से बातचीत करके कागज के दाम नीचे लाने की कोशिश की थी पर नये बजट में कर लगा है इसलिये मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो आप की मंशा थी कि कागज सस्ता मिले तो उसके लिये आपने क्या सोचा है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Any way, they have not so far asked for an increase on that basis.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं कहा है तो आप क्यों कहते हैं। जब आयेगा तो देखा जाएगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब कागज का दाम लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है, और हम छात्रों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के पक्ष में हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात पर किंचाक करेगी कि ब्रेस्काइव टैक्स बुक्स छात्रों को आधे दामों पर मिलने की व्यवस्था हो सके ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से पेपर की कीमत के बारे में पूछा था, किताबों की बात इन से कैसे ताल्लुक रखती है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सरकार में एक ही बह बता सकती है कि इसके पक्षतो है या नहीं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उपर्युक्त काम होगा।

First industrial development and then paper price....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It is all an integrated thinking.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member should take it up with each State Government to subsidise if they want.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: There is no denying the fact that the country has immense forest resources and new plants have also been established. But the fact remains that the country has not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in paper production. In view of all this, may I know from the hon Minister as to what are the reasons behind it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very general question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Taking into account the demands that are likely to arise during the Fifth Plan period, we have already licensed sufficient number of projects and they are at the various stages of implementation. Therefore, it will be possible to meet all the requirements.

During the Fifth Plan and even now there is only a marginal deficit which could be met if we make a certain effort. But, unfortunately, in some places there is the power cut, at some places there are some go-slow processes, like that and so we are not able to produce enough to meet the entire demand.

श्री कमल मिश्रकर: बिहार में बगास से कागज की फॉक्ट्री खोलने की योजना सरकार बनाने जा रही है कि नहीं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no proposal like that because bagasse is being used as a fuel. So, unless an alternative fuel is available, certainly, we cannot divert this for production of paper.

SHRI PARIPOORNADAND PAINULI: May I know from the hon. Minister that when the Fourth Five-Year Plan was formulated, no such scarcity of paper was anticipated and how is it that at the fag end of the Fourth Plan, an acute scarcity of paper is felt?

Secondly, may I know whether the Government would consider the proposal to use the paper manufacturing machine at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun for commercial use so that production of paper is increased?

MR. SPEAKER: The question started with the quantum of demand, then market price and thereafter, immediately it has gone to Forest Research Institute. It has assumed a very wide scope of a general policy.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: There is acute shortage of paper in the whole country. This has abruptly cropped up at the fag end of the Fourth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not within the scope of the question. Whatever the Minister wants to say, he may say.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The acute shortage is with reference to certain types of paper, particularly the printing paper which is actually used for books and exercise notebooks and that has happened because the other varieties are more profitable. That is why we have called the paper manufacturers and we have asked them to concentrate on the production

of the printing paper which is required particularly for the schools and colleges. That is the voluntary argument which is now reached and they have agreed to increase production, so that there is no shortage during the next academic year with regard to text-books and exercise books.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: What has happened to the proposal for the establishment of a paper factory in Kerala? Why is it delayed?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is about newsprint. There is no delay. It is going according to the schedule I can assure the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I may be permitted to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Some hon. Members get up on every question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My text-books are not being published just because of want of paper. Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to be blamed that because of me they are not published. You can put the question now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether it is a fact that the price of Rs. 2550 is only meant for the nationalised text-books and whether it is a fact that there is acute famine for paper for text-books all over the country which has affected almost over a crore of students? If so, whether it is a fact that the private text-books publishers are purchasing at two or three times of the original price in the black market? If so, may I know whether the Government will take any concrete measures to assure the supply of books to the private-text-books publishers?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall certainly consider the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Production by Max-Factor in India

*208. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of production by Max-factor in India; and

(b) whether any royalty is being paid to Max-factor U.S.A. in cash or in the form of purchases from Max-factor, U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) M/s. Max-Factor & Company of U.S.A. have not been granted any approval for manufacture of cosmetic items in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैक्स-फॉक्टर ड्राइड नाम से भारत में श्रंगार प्रसाधन निर्मित किये जाते हैं और मुझे हैरानी है कि सरकार की निगाह में यह बात नहीं है। मैं विदेशी लिपस्टिक के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन देश की बनी हुई हूँ तो ज्यादा घन्ठा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दंग का आण्ड नेम हमारे देश में कैसे आ गया? यहां प्रसाधन बना रहे हैं आप को पता होना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The question is whether the terms and conditions of production by Max-factor in India can be stated. Max-factor has no production in India. This is the answer which has been given. Then the question is, whether any royalty is being paid to them. There is no royalty being paid. But I am aware, the company is manufacturing and selling in brand name of Max-factor but for that no collaboration has been granted; no royalty is being paid on that basis. If anybody uses any brand name, it is the owner of the brand name who has got any grievance with regard to raising objections etc. As far as this matter is concerned, we have no connection with Max-Factor from the Government point of view either by way of collaboration or of royalty.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैक्स-फॉक्टर कम्पनी से कोई रा-मटीरियल भी आता है कि नहीं, या सिर्फ उनका नाम ही इस्तमाल होता है?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are using only the brand name.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Research Agreement by Indian Oxygen with British Oxygen Limited

*205. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2500 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding remittances made by Indian Oxygen Limited and state:

(a) whether any fresh research agreement have been concluded by the Company with the British Oxygen Limited or any other firm abroad;

(b) the reasons for gradual increase of repatriation on account of Research fees during the last three years; and

(c) what has been the endeavour of the company for indigenous arrangements for research and development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There has been no further payment of research and development fee beyond what was stated in reply to the earlier question. The amounts mentioned in reply to the earlier question represented arrears arising from the agreement which expired on 30th September, 1969.

(c) The company claim to have established a Development and Technical Centre at Calcutta. They have, however, not yet approached the Department of Science and Technology for recognition.

factories producing grey portland cement use coal as fuel.

(b) The average consumption of coal per tonne of cement produced in a dry process plant is around 200-210 Kg. This is exclusive of coal used for power generation. Four plants are presently using the floatation system to improve the quality of raw material.

Action against hoarders, blackmarketeers and food adulterators

*210. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5432 on 19th December, 1973 and state:

(a) whether information with regard to the arrest and prosecution of hoarders, blackmarketeers and adulterators has since been collected, State-wise;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether in view of sharp increase in the above crimes it is proposed to undertake more stringent and effective measures?

Consumption of Coal in Cement Plants

*209. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of industries that use coal as fuel; and

(b) the consumption of coal in dry process cement plant and the number of cement plants in India making use of the floatation system to improve the quality of raw material which is slightly below the required standard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 98 per cent of the cement

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). With a view to taking effective action against hoarders, blackmarketeers and adulterators under the various laws, the State Governments were advised continuously to review the position of supply and availability of essential commodities. A statement based on the information received from some of the State Governments and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Total number of hoarders, blackmarketeers food adulterators who were in jail custody as on 30th November, 1973 or being prosecuted

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of persons in Jail Custody under MISA, DIR and other Acts	Number of persons being prosecuted under DIR and other Acts
1	2	3	4

1. Andhra Pradesh	14	606
2. Assam	3	162
3. Haryana	2	133
4. Himachal Pradesh	Nil	39
5. Kerala	Nil	130
6. Maharashtra	1	1943
7. Manipur	Nil	3
8. Orissa	4	45
9. Punjab	Nil	312
10. Tamil Nadu	7	845
11. Tripura	Nil	56
12. Uttar Pradesh	7	369

Union Territory Administrators

1. Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	12
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	5
3. Delhi	Nil	303
4. Goa Daman & Diu	Nil	63
5. Pondicherry	Nil	21

(a) According to the information received so far from various State Governments action against hoarders black-marketeers, etc. has not been stopped but is continuing under the laws.

(b) Information in respect of States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Chandigarh is incomplete. The matter is being pursued.

(c) Information under Col. III relates only to the number of persons in jail custody on a particular date. As is evident from the figures of persons being prosecuted in Col. IV, even in respect of the States/Union Territories where nil information is indicated under Col. III, action has been taken under the various Acts.

(d) The smaller States and Union Territories viz., Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram have furnished information under Columns III to IV as on 30-11-1973.

Raising of Retirement Age of Government Employees . . .

*211. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government propose to raise the retirement age of their employees from 58 to 60 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA): No, Sir.

Changes in Crossbar Exchange

*212. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to make some changes in the crossbar exchanges to improve service; and

(b) if so, the proposed changes and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has already taken up the upgradation work in the various crossbar exchanges in India for improving the service.

(b) The proposed improvements involve changes in circuitry, replacement of components and adding of new components. The expenditure involved to upgradation of about 1.5 lac lines of local and trunk crossbar exchanges is approximately Rs. 4 crores, which work out to about Rs. 260 per line.

Safety of Nuclear Power Projects

*213. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a recent study of nuclear power projects in the United States has raised grave doubts about the safety factor in these projects;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Government have called for a similar study of nuclear power projects in India; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The safety aspects of nuclear power projects are kept constantly under review by the Department of Atomic Energy in the light of developments in nuclear technology and safety science, and stringent norms in this regard are adopted in the design and construction of these projects. In view of this and the comparatively slow pace of development of nuclear power in the country, there is no cause for any undue concern about safety aspects of nuclear power projects.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की अंडमान की यात्रा

*214. श्री रामाबद्धार ज्ञात्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी-फरवरी, 1974 में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का एक दल अंडमान में उस जेल को देखने के लिये गया था जहाँ उन्होंने अपनी कारावास की अवधि गुजारी थी; यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ जाने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उनकी जाने आने की व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से की गई थी. और यदि हाँ तो उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) क्या उनकी ओर से उसे स्मारक, के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन मिला है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास चिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) 390 सदस्यों के एक दल ने 26 से 29 जनवरी, 1974 तक पोर्ट ब्लेयर का दौरा किया था। इस दल में 94 स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और वाकी उन के परिवार के सदस्य थे। इनकी यात्रा का प्रायोजन अंडमान के भूतपूर्व राजनीतिक कंदियों के भातूत संघ ने किया था। जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पोर्ट ब्लेयर गये उनके नाम तथा अन्य विवरण इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

इस दल की यात्रा के आंशिक बच्चे के लिए गृह मन्त्री जी के स्वेच्छानुदान-कोष में से 10,000 रुपये की रकम अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप मूँह के मुख्य आयुक्त को दी गई। यह सारी की सारी रकम बच्चे हो गयी। इसके प्रतिरिक्त भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम की मार्फत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को कलकत्ता से पोर्ट ब्लेयर जाने और वापसी लिये किराये में आधी क्लूट देकर सुविधा दी के गयी।

जहां तक जेल को स्मारक में बदलने के सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है यह पहले से ही तय किया जा चुका है कि पोर्ट ब्लेयर की सेलुलर जेल के सेप्टिल टावर और मौजूदा तीन स्कन्थों को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के रूप में सुरक्षित रखा जाये। अधिकारी और निकोबार प्रशासन को 4 लाख रुपये की लागत से इन इमारतों में जहां जहरत हो वहां मरम्मत करने के लिए निदेश दिये जा चुके हैं। उन्हें यह भी कहा गया है कि ऐसी इमारतें बनाने का कमबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाएं जो कि सेलुलर जेल में स्थित दफतरों और गोदामों को वहां से हटा कर लाये जा सकने के लिए जरूरी हों।

Licence for Import of Oxygen Cylinders

*215. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences given to import Oxygen cylinders during the last three years and the number of cylinders allowed to be imported by each party;

(b) the names of concerns which have given applications for import licences of cylinders during this period and the names of concerns whose applications have been rejected together with the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent by each party for importing cylinders and the countries from which these imports have been made?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Two statements one giving particulars of licences issued for import of oxygen cylinders for the last three years and the other giving names of the firms whose applications were rejected are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed

in Library. See No. LT-6332/74.] While reasons for rejection vary from case to case general considerations had been that the cases did not confirm to licensing regulations with reference to the criteria adopted in determining the requirements, readiness for use etc. Information about the exact amount of foreign exchange spent by various parties within the licences given to them is not maintained separately:

डाक तथा तार विभाग में रनसं और ₹५० ढी० एम० सी० को महंगाई भत्ता की प्रदायगी

* 216. डा० सक्षमी नारायण पाठे : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग में रनसं और ₹५० ढी० एम० सी० को महंगाई भत्ता किस दर पर दिया जाता है; और

(ख) पिछली बार यह महंगाई भत्ता किस तिथि को बढ़ाया गया था ?

संचार मंत्री श्री क० चहानम रेडी :

(क) हरकारों की दो श्रेणियां हैं : —

(i) विभागीय हरकारे और (ii)

विभागीय तार डाक वाहक/हरकारे/

विभागीय हरकारा एक कर्तुर्म श्रेणी कर्मचारी है और उसे उसके बेतन के आधार पर प्रतिमाह 23.50 रुपये से लेकर 27.80 रुपये तक महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है।

विभागीय तार डाक वाहकों/हरकारों को कोई महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता क्योंकि वे पूर्णकालिक सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। उन्हें महनताने के तौर पर एक मिली-जुली रकम का भुगतान किया जाता है और समय-समय पर इस मेहनताने में तदर्जे घोटातरियाँ की जाती हैं।

(ब) विभागीय हरकारों को पिछली बार 1-10-1973 से महंगाई भत्ता मंजूर किया गया था। विभागीयतार डाक बाहकों/हरकारोंको पिछली बार 1-8-1972 से अतिरिक्त अन्तरिम सहायता मंजूर की गई थी।

Forces that Fomented Trouble in Gujarat

*217. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been made to find out the forces that had fomented trouble in Gujarat and took the lead in violent activities;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) findings of investigations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Government are aware that students and various political parties in Gujarat had sponsored agitations against the background of shortage of foodgrains and certain other essentials involving broughes of law are under investigation by the State authorities, no general investigation has been taken up in the matter.

(b) and (c). Details of arrests made during investigations of specific cases and the result of investigations are being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jobs created under 'Half-a-Million Jobs Scheme'

*218. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs created upto the 28th February, 1974 under the 'half a million jobs' scheme; and

(b) the specific steps taken to create jobs in various fields and the extent to which these steps have brought fruits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The information regarding jobs created under the Half-a-Million Job Programme upto 28th February, 1974 is not available. However, on the basis of reports received from the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries about 2.30 lakhs have been created under this programme by the end of December, 1973.

(b) In the Fourth Plan, besides the Plan programmes in the various development sectors with an employment bias which were likely to provide bulk of employment opportunities, a number of special programmes were also taken up from time to time to deal directly and effectively with the more vulnerable sections of the population in areas affected by unemployment and under-employment. These programmes are described below:—

Programmes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72 and for highly qualified engineers, technologists and scientists drawn up by the Central Government in 1972-73:

Under this programme, Rs. 9.81 crores were released to the States in 1971-72 resulting in about 40,000 jobs opportunities mostly for the educated. The Central budget provision for 1972-73 for the programmes of educated unemployed and for highly qualified engineers, technologists and scientists was Rs. 63 crores comprising Rs. 43 crores for educated unemployed and Rs. 20 crores for engineers, technologists and scientists against which a sum of Rs. 49.40 crores was actually allocated to the States resulting in nearly 68,000 additional job opportunities mainly for educated persons in that year. The outlay on these programmes for 1973-74 is Rs. 48.26 crores. The schemes being implemented under this programme are as under:—

1. Expansion and improvement in the quality of primary education.

2. Financial assistance to small entrepreneurs for setting up small industries.
3. Rural engineering surveys.
4. Setting up of agro-service centres.
5. Expansion of consumer cooperative stores.
6. Investigation of road projects.
7. Design units for rural water supply.
8. Investigation of irrigation and flood control projects.
9. Natural resources surveys—Survey of land and soil, ground water resources, forest resources and mineral resources.

Special Employment Programmes in States and Union Territories:

The Special Employment Programme was introduced in States and Union Territories in 1972-73 with a view to ensure that the States and Union Territories were fully involved in the process of employment generation. An amount of Rs. 27 crores was provided in the Central Budget for this programme. Of this, Rs. 26.50 crores was allocated among the States and Rs. 0.50 crores among the Union Territories with the understanding that the States would raise matching contribution so that the outlay on that account could be enhanced to that extent. Some States which were in financial difficulties could not make this contribution, while States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. were able to find matching contribution. The allocations to the States and Union Territories, under this programme, were made strictly on the basis of their population and they were asked to draw up schemes so as to benefit both educated and uneducated persons. A total outlay of Rs. 40 crores were formulated and implemented by various States and Union Territories under the Special Employment Programme during 1972-73 thereby gene-

rating employment for 3.70 lakh persons of whom about 50,000 were educated including 11,000 engineers. This programme is being continued during 1973-74 also with an outlay of Rs. 23 crores.

The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed—1973-74:

In addition efforts to solve the unemployment problem as indicated above, it was felt that the problem of unemployment, particularly among the educated needed more attention. It was, therefore, decided to start a special employment programme to provide job opportunities to the educated unemployed. The Government of India have started the Half a Million Jobs Programme in 1973-74 with budget provision of Rs. 100 crores, with the object of providing about 5 lakh jobs for the educated persons. Under this programme, different States, Union Territories and Central Ministries have formulated schemes within a ceiling amount allocated to each, aimed at securing employment opportunities for a specified number of persons in the fields of (i) self-employment schemes for various categories of educated job-seekers including engineers and scientists, (ii) training schemes for educated job seekers for enabling their absorption in jobs on completion of training, and (iii) subsidised employment of engineering degree/diploma holders and certain other categories of educated persons. On the basis of reports received from the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries about 2.30 lakh job opportunities have been created under this programme by the end of December, 1973.

Crash Scheme for Rural Employment:

This scheme was introduced in 1971-72 with the object of providing employment to 1,000 persons on an average continuously for a working season of 10 months in a year in every district in the country. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 31.22 crores was spent resulting in 80 million man-days of employment. In 1972-73, the total expenditure incurred by different States was Rs. 47.11 crores thereby generating employment of 1,338 lakh man-days.

Programme for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers:

The scheme was introduced in 1969-70. The scheme is intended for economic development of vulnerable rural classes by suitably strengthening the infrastructure base of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers consistent with the prevailing thin employment in the rural areas. Till the end of December, 1973, about 3.8 million beneficiaries were identified.

Drought Prone Areas Programme:

This programme is intended for the economic development of certain vulnerable areas of low resources endowment. The programme aims at mitigating the severity of scarcity conditions by organising productive and labour intensive programme like medium/minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and construction of roads. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, a total expenditure of Rs. 30.80 crores was incurred. During 1972-73, State Governments reported an expenditure of Rs. 38.51 crores. It is estimated that employment of 70 million mandays was generated under this programme from the beginning upto the end of 1972-73.

Issue of Licences to applicants of West Bengal for production of T.V. Sets

*219. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Development has asked the opinion of the Electronics Department for the issue of licences to the applicants for West Bengal for production of T.V. Sets; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Department of Electronics thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Electronics has approved the establishment of two more units in the State of West Bengal for the manufacture of TV Receivers with a capacity of 2500 sets per annum each. The total capacity approved in West Bengal is 20,000 sets per annum.

Introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Metropolitan Cities

*220. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has suggested introduction of electric trolley buses in the four metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, to what extent this will help to economise petrol?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The NCST has suggested that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited may be asked to develop the technological competence for design and manufacture of electric trolley buses for use in Urban Centres.

(b) The extent of reduction in consumption of diesel oil would depend, *inter alia*, on the rate at which trolley buses are introduced.

हृषिकारों का साइरेस देने सम्बन्धी प्रतिवाचों में ढील देना

2004. श्री अगवीक्ष नारायण मंडल^१: क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् प्रात्म-रक्षा के लिए भारतीय नागरिकों को हृषिकारों का साइरेस देने सम्बन्धी प्रतिवाचों में ढील न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में ढील देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) प्रतिवन्धों में पर्याप्त रूप से ढील दी गई है जैसा कि शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959, जो भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1878 के स्थान पर 1962 में लागू हुआ, के पारित होने से प्रकट होगा।

(ख) आगे और ढील देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Removal of the Portrait of Prime Minister from the Civil Hall in Surat

2005. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the portrait of the Prime Minister was removed from the Civic Hall in Surat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This happened in the midst of a violent agitation. Most of the Members of the Corporation have since resigned and notice of supersession has been served on that body by the State Government.

Post Offices in Gaya, Nawadah and Jehanabad Districts

2006. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices provided in the districts of Gaya, Nawadah and Jehanabad of Bihar State during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the new post offices likely to be opened in the districts during the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The information is furnished below:—

District	No. of Post Offices opened during 1973-74
Gaya	.. 4
Newadah	.. 2
Jehanabad Sub. Dn. in Gaya Distt.	Nil

(b) No specific target is fixed for each District. Proposals for opening of Post Offices which satisfy the prescribed conditions are approved. Five proposals for Gaya District including Jehanabad Sub-Division and four for Nawadah District are now under consideration.

Increase in cost of Kilowatt of Energy produced in Atomic Power Plants

2007. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an estimate made eight years ago, energy supplied by nuclear stations ought to cost not more than two paise per kilowati hour;

(b) whether power from Tarapore atomic plant was costing three paise per kilowatt hour whereas the present rate has gone up three times more; and

(c) if so, what are the factors that have caused such a steep increase in the cost of energy supplied by the Tarapore power station and what steps are being taken to bring down the cost?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The earlier estimates of cost of generation of nuclear power were based on the cost estimates of nuclear power stations as then envisaged. According to one of these estimates made in 1962, the cost of generation of power (as distinct from the selling price which includes provision for profit on investment and contingency and insurance reserves) from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) worked out to 3.22 paise/kwh at 75 per cent plant factor. The cost of generation of power from TAPS, as presently worked out, comes to about 5.1 paise/kwh at 75 per cent plant factor. This compares favourably with the cost of generation of power from thermal stations.

(c) The increase in the cost of generation of power from TAPS has been mainly due to an increase in capital costs due to the devaluation of the rupee (in the

year 1966) and increase in recurring costs due to increases in the price of enriched uranium fuel which is imported from the United States of America, and increases in customs duty. Though the Department of Atomic Energy has no control over these factors, every effort is being made to keep the generation cost as low as possible by reducing the operational and maintenance expenditure to the maximum possible extent and by making optimum use of fuel.

Production of Atomic Power in Atomic Power Projects

2008. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of the different atomic power plants functioning or under construction in the country at present;

(b) whether all the plants which have reached manufacturing stage are able to produce power to their capacity; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether keeping in view the country's energy crisis, Government have considered the desirability of increasing the production in each of these units; and if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The required information is as follows:
Name of the Station Capacity

1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS)	420 MWe (2 units of 210 MWe each,
2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAAP)	
Unit—I	. 200 MWe
Unit—II	. 200 MWe
3. Madras Atomic Power Project (MAAP)	
Unit I	: 235 MWe
Unit II	: 235 MWe
4. Narora Atomic Power Project (NAPP)	
Unit I	: 235 MWe
Unit II	: 235 MWe

(b) Of the stations mentioned above TAPS, and RAPS I are under commercial operation whereas others are still under construction. TAPS started commercial operation from October 3, 1969 and has been producing power at its normal capacity subject to the constraints imposed by refuelling

maintenance requirements and transmission system problems. RAPS I started commercial operation from December 15, 1973 and has been producing power at levels upto 140 MWe. Power generation by this unit will be raised gradually to full capacity by August/September, 1974. Commencement of full power operation earlier than this date is not possible due to the use of natural uranium fuel bundles in the reactor in place of depleted fuel bundles which were not available in the required quantity at the time of the initial fuelling.

(c) Constant efforts are being made to improve production of power by atomic power stations to the maximum possible extent, both by effecting internal improvements in the working of the station and by securing improvements in the external transmission system.

Prosecution of persons under untouchability (offences) Act during 1973

2009. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in all the States under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 during 1973;

(b) whether the offences are on the increase or showing signs of decline; and

(c) if increasing, the steps proposed to deal with the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges

2010. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Telephone Exchanges the sanction of which was under consideration of the P&T Department in the 1st half of 1973;

(b) whether some of them have since sanctioned; and if so, the names thereof;

(c) the fate of the remaining cases and the likely date by which these cases would be decided; and

(d) the likely period by which all the telephone exchanges sanctioned so far would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from all the Circles comprising of nearly 125 Telegraph/Telephone Engineering Divisions and 360 Telegraph/Telephone Sub Divisions. The reply will be placed on the table of the Sabha when full information is collected.

Crimes in Delhi during 1973

2011. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murder cases reported to the Police in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1973;

(b) the number of such cases among them which have since been disposed of and in which convictions of the accused have been decided;

(c) the number of such among them which are still pending in the Courts; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to discourage the incidences of crime and for the quick disposal of these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 151.

(b) 3.

(c) 37.

(d) These cases of murder were mostly perpetrated under emotional stress and strain and on the spur of the moment. In these circumstances, the preventive role of the police is limited. However, the following steps for prevention of such incidents and for quick disposals of these cases have been taken:—

(i) Sub-Divisional Police Officers and Station House Officers have been directed to intensify patrolling in their areas.

(ii) Preventive measures are being taken in cases of long standing disputes to avoid such untoward incidents.

(iii) Cases of murder are generally investigated by the Station House Officers under the close supervision of Gazetted Officers, and they take personal interest in prosecution of these cases in court to get them decided expeditiously.

दिल्ली से एक भारतीय आपारी श्री टी० पी० सोंधी का मायब हो जाना

2012. श्री चन्द्र भाल मारी तिवारी : क्या वृह मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चार पाँच महीने पहले, दिल्ली में विदेश से आये हुए एक भारतीय आपारी श्री टी० पी० सोंधी के रहस्यमय डंग से लापता होने की रिपोर्ट पुलिस ने दर्ज की थी;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस अभी तक इस रहस्य का पता नहीं लगा पाई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में श्री सोंधी के परिवार के सदस्यों से भी कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

वृह मन्त्रालय में उपर्यादी (श्री एक० एच० शोहतिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। श्री टी० पी० सोंधी की तबाकबित भूम्य के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय दण्ड संस्कृता की बार 304 के प्राचीन वाता सराय दोहिं। सा में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था।

(ख) अब तक की गई जांच पड़ताल से मालूम पड़ता है कि 23 व 24 सितम्बर, 1973 की बीच की रात्रि को जब श्री टी० पी० सोंधी कार चला रहे थे तो एक साइकिल सवार से उनकी टक्कर हो गई। घटनास्थल पर एक भीड़ जमा हो गई और कहा जाता है कि भीड़ ने श्री टी० पी० सोंधी को पीटा और नाले में फेंक दिया। पुलिस के भरसक प्रयत्नों के बाबजूद उनका शव अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

(ग) श्री टी० पी० सोंधी की पत्नी ने अध्यावेदन दिया है कि उसे श्रापने पति के गुम होने में किसी जालसाझी का सन्देह है और उसने यह आरोप लगाया है कि या तो उसका अपहरण कर लिया गया है अथवा उसकी हत्या कर दी गई है। मामले की जोरों से जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Development of Coir Industry in Kerala

2013. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the task force set up by the Planning Commission for the development of the coir industry in the State of Kerala; and

(b) a brief outline of the scheme prepared for that purpose and the measures taken so far in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Task Force recommended that "the total content of the Plan for the development of coir industry in Kerala State could be to the tune of Rs. 44.08 crores. There is no doubt that a substantial portion of this will come from institutional sources." The Planning Commission has tentatively allocated an outlay of Rs. 12 crores for the develop-

ment of Coir industry in Kerala in the State's Fifth Five Year Plan. Further, the State Government has been requested by the Planning Commission to send the detailed estimates of financial requirements of rehabilitation and development of Coir industry for fuller examination of the Report with a view to determining the extent to which the outlays could be met principally through institutional finance.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी पारपत्रधारी पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

2014. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधिकृत सरकारी सूचना के आधार पर इस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी पारपत्रधारी पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या का जिला-नार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के बीसा की अवधि विगत ८ महीनों में बढ़ाई गई? ■

गृह मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री एफ० एच० बोहसिन): (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 को सोलन जिले में एक।

(ख) शून्य।

Expenditure incurred on tours performed by Prime Minister

2015. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred on tours arranged for the Prime Minister during the last two years for elections and other purposes; and

(b) the percentage thereof allotted to Central Government, State Government and the Congress Party?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. H. MOHSTIN): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister does not draw any Travelling or Daily Allowances. An expenditure of Rs. 3458.35 was incurred by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance of the officers of that Secretariat, who accompanied the Prime Minister on her tours within the country—both official and unofficial, during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1973. A sum of Rs. 950 was paid towards tips given on behalf of the Prime Minister during the above mentioned tours. No part of the above expenditure is apportionable to the State Governments or the Political Party.

तमिलनाडु में लम्बी अवधि के बीसा पर रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

2016. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिलनाडु में लम्बी अवधि के बीसा पर इस समय रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या का जिला-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के बीसा की अवधि एक से अधिक बार बढ़ाई गई?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बद्ध प्रदेश में बन आशारित उद्योग

2017. श्री गंगा चरण शीर्षित : यह जीवोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बन झेंड्र अधिक होने के कारण उनके निकट उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई नई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

जीवोगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुशहस्यम) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। किन्तु स्थानीय जीतों पर आधारित उद्योगों का पता लगाने के विचार से लम्बे उद्योग विकास मंगठन ने कुछ जिलों का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया है तथा अन्य उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योगों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार दी गई है :—

1 कार्ड बोर्ड कन्टेनर्स (गोल या किसी आकार के) घातु की पेंदो और इक्कन बाले

2 कैथोटेड पेपर बोर्ड और बाक्स

3 फैन्सी पेपर बैटिंग

4 तरल पदार्थ भरने के लिये पेपर/फाइबर केने, बैरले इम (25 से 850 एम एम को भीतरी डाई के)

5 पेपर थ्रूड

6 स्ट्रा बोर्ड

7 मोमी कागज ब्रड लेटेने के लिये

8 इंधन द्रोक्षेटीज

9 प्लाइक्युड के इम (30 कि० ग्रा से 80 कि० ग्रा म की अमता के)

10 बूडबूल

11 बांस की चटाई, ड्रेपरी और बाइच

12 रस्सी और बान

13 खेत के सामान आदि।

स्थानीय जीतों पर आधारित उद्योगों को ब्रोताहन देने के विचार से यामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किए गए हैं। योजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिये गये दुर्ग, विष्ण, पूर्णि निमाड और सरगुडा चार जिलों के अलावा पांचवीं योजना में पांच नये जिलों को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

ये जिले सिवनी छत्तेश्वर, माडला। रायगढ़ और राजस्थान हैं। इन जिलों के लिये तकनीकी आधिक सर्वेक्षण तथा इनके विकास की योजनायें तैयार करके जैसे प्रारम्भिक कार्य पहले ही पुँछ किए जा सके हैं। वास्तविक कार्यविन्यास कार्य अम 1 अप्रैल 1974 तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कागज की मिले स्थापित करने के लिये सात पारियों दो आशय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरों और अन्य राज्यों के प्रमुख नगरों के बीच स्वचालित टेलकोन सेवा

2018. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों और अन्य राज्यों के प्रमुख नगरों के बीच स्वचालित टेलीफोन सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिये पारबंदी पंजवर्दीय योजना में कोई प्रस्ताव सम्मिलित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश के तथा अन्य राज्यों के उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बीच यह सेवा आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रोतुर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर, भोपाल, उज्जैन, जबलपुर और रायपुर शहरों के बीच आपस में और बम्बई, सूरत, नासिक, अहमदाबाद, राजकोट, बड़ोदा, पूना, नागपुर जैसे अन्य शहरों के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रूक डायरिंग सेवा चालू होने की सम्भावना है। ग्वालियर से भोपाल आगरा, दिल्ली, जलंधर, चंडीगढ़, जयपुर, कानपुर, अम्बाला आदि शहरों के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रूक डायरिंग सेवा सुलभ हो जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी की विस्तार योजनाएं

2019. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विस्तार योजनाओं पर आकाशवाणी ने आवंटित कुल परिव्यय में से अब तक केवल 25 प्रतिशत परिव्यय ही खर्च किया है और यदि इससे अधिक धन खर्च किया है तो कितना ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1972-73 में आवंटित धनराशि पूर्ण रूप से खर्च की गई है और यदि, नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री घंटेश्वर सिंह) : (क) आकाशवाणी ने चांची योजना के 3,38,66,000 रुपये के आवण्टन का लगभग 42 प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी विस्तार योजनाओं पर खर्च किया है।

(ख) 1972-73 में आकाशवाणी की पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं पर 66,81,000 रुपये के स्वेच्छित बजट अनदान में से 44,20,000 रुपये खर्च किये गए। कम खर्च मुख्य रूप से भारत इलक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड से उपकरणों के समय पर प्राप्त न होने के कारण तथा कुछ सीमा तक सिविल कार्यों पर हुआ।

Steps to honour the heritage of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2020. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to replies given to Starred Question No. 236 and Unstarred Question No. 2282 on 29th November, 1972 regarding honouring the heritage of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and state the steps taken to honour the heritage of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Dr. Rajendra Prasad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Information is being collected.

statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6334/74].

Ad Hoc grants to voluntary organisations for doing National Integration Work

2021. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations to whom ad hoc grants have been sanctioned under the scheme of giving ad hoc grants to voluntary organisations for doing National Integration work; and

(b) the amount of grant received by the above organisations separately during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6333/74].

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Employees in Ministries

2022. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to the total number of employees, class-wise, working in each Ministry under the Government of India on 31st December, 1973, excluding sweepers?

Evolution of Alternative sources of Energy

2023. SHRI P. GANGADEB: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether in view of the oil crisis, Government have initiated any action to evolve a variety of indigenous alternative sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): In view of the increase in the price of oil in the international market, the various possibilities of reducing the consumption of oil and using other forms of fuels like coal or electricity are under examination of the Government. A number of Technical Committees have been set up to examine the possibilities of using coal in place of oil in power generation, industrial furnaces and fertilizer production. The possibilities of using other forms like wind power, tidal power etc. are also under consideration of the Department of Science and Technology.

समृद्ध से बनस्पति तेल का निकाला जाना

2024. श्री भास्कर माई : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई देश समृद्ध से बनस्पति तेल निकालने में सफल हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में भारत में क्या प्रयाप किये हैं ; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से देश इस बारे ने भारत को सहायता दे रहे हैं अथवा देने का विचार रखते हैं और दी गई अधिकारी दी जाने वाली सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री श्री तुड़ज्ञानम्):

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The information as on 31st December, 1973 (or 1st January, 1974) is not yet due from the Ministries|Departments. However, the available information in respect of 29 Ministries|Departments as on 1st January, 1973 and in respect of the remaining Ministries|Departments as on 1st January, 1972 is given in the

(क) से (ग). इस मामले में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। समुद्र से बनस्पति तेल उत्पादन का कोई कार्य भारत में नहीं हुआ है।

Setting up of National Energy Board

**2025. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA
AGARWAL:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a high powered National Energy Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a coordinating body to ensure that the country's energy requirements are met in a dependable and economic manner is under consideration of the Government. The functions of the coordinating body would include all the elements of action necessary to ensure fulfilment of these objectives.

Though Government have not yet taken a decision on the establishment of the Energy Board, adequate arrangements have been made at Cabinet and administrative levels for securing the requisite coordination between the different Ministries dealing with various forms of energy and related matters such as petroleum, coal, power, railway and others.

National Income

2026. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the trends in national income during the last three years, both in current prices and constant prices;

(b) whether there has been divergence between plan targets and actual performance in this regard;

(c) if so, the actual gap between projection and performance; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The figures are under examination and will be laid before the House shortly.

Report of survey conducted to overcome power crisis

**2027. SHRI PILOO MODY:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any survey in regard to the prospects for overcoming the power crisis in the country;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the survey report would be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) in the light of observations made in the survey report, what steps Government propose to take to solve power crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not conducted field surveys on the prospects for overcoming the power crisis. However, it has been making constant studies regarding the power situation, operation and utilisation of available generating capacity and expediting works on projects nearing completion. The Government have already taken certain steps to meet the present power crisis and the important steps taken are the following:

(i) The operations of the existing thermal stations were found to be unsatisfactory by and large due to poor maintenance, non-availability of spares and poor quality

of coal supplied. Spares required for stations have already been procured or arrangements have been made to obtain them. In some stations, particularly in the eastern region, spares were obtained on a priority. To render assistance in the maintenance of power stations and to manufacture and supply spares, Bharat Heavy Electricals have set up spares and service organisation. Thermal stations have been linked with particular coal fields. A monitoring cell has been set up in the Railway Board to ensure day to day supply of coal to the thermal stations.

- (ii) Plant maintenance schedules are being drawn up on a coordinated basis in each region. Power from surplus States is being transmitted to deficit States through the inter-State lines constructed under the Centrally sponsored programme. Off-peak power is being utilised through this coordinated operation.
- (iii) In the allocation of funds, power sector has been given priority. In order to expedite some projects in advanced stages of construction, additional funds were provided over and above the outlays provided in the Plans. Additional outlays of about Rs. 41.5 crores in 1972-73 and about Rs. 42 crores in 1973-74, were released to specific projects.
- (iv) Monitoring cells are being set up in the Planning Commission, Ministry of Irrigation & Power/ Central Water & Power Commission to keep track of the day to day operation of the power stations and to monitor construction and commissioning of the projects according to scheduled targetted dates.
- (v) Arrangements are being made for supply of scarce materials like

steel, cement, explosives to the projects.

Research and Development Works carried out by the branches of Foreign Companies in India

2028. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the subsidiaries of foreign companies with substantial foreign holdings carrying out research and development in India on a low cost basis and enjoying tax benefits, transfer the results derived therefrom to their parent companies either at the completion stage or just when positive results are at sight in order to enable the foreign companies to give the final touches to the process, patent it in their names and sell back the know-how either to India or to other companies abroad; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No such cases have come to the notice of this Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax Benefits availed of by Foreign Companies for Research and Development Works ..

2029. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are subsidiary of foreign companies or have appreciable foreign holding and are doing research and project development either for their own use or for exploitation by others;

(b) amounts spent by each of these companies annually on research and project development works; and

(c) the amounts of tax benefits these companies are enjoying on the amounts spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Statement

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of the firms registered with the Department of Science and Technology is attached.

(c) The amounts of tax benefits accruing to each company is not available with the Department of Science and Technology.

Name of the Company	Investment in R&D 1972-73 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1. Carborundum Universal, Madras	13.82	
2. Hindustan Levers Ltd., Bombay	78.65	Figures are for calendar year.
3. CIBA, Bombay	301.98	
4. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay	90.89	Do.
5. The English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Bombay	8.51	
6. Indian Detonators Ltd., Hyderabad	24.72	
7. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay	3.87	Figures are for calendar year.
8. Organon (India) Ltd., Calcutta	3.57	
9. Bush India Ltd., Bombay	16.01	Figures are for calendar year.
10. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay	17.16	Do.
11. Philips India Ltd., Bombay	98.22	Do.
12. Indofil Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	4.28	Figures are for calendar year.
13. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay	12.01	
14. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay	62.08	
15. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar	6.30	
16. Murphy India Ltd., Bombay	17.97	Figures are for calendar year.
17. The Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta	36.13	
18. Boots Co (India) Ltd., Bombay	2.42	Figures are for 1970-71.
19. Goodless Nerolac Paints (Ltd.), Bombay	11.50	

Appointment of a Medical Man as a Secretary of Ministry of Health and Family Planning

2030. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a medical man as Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning;

(b) whether such a proposal has been submitted by the All-India Medical Association; and

(c) if not, whether the views of that professional body will be ascertained by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The present Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning is due to superannuate in December, 1974. The question of appointing a suitable successor would be considered at the appropriate time.

(b) No such proposal has been received in the recent past.

(c) Appointments to posts of Secretaries to the Government of India are made on the basis of selection on merit from among eligible officers and there is no practice of consulting any Association or professional bodies for this purpose.

"

Indo-Bulgaria Trade Talks

2031. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bulgaria talks were held in January, 1974 to develop co-operation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The talks resulted in concretising the specific fields where economic co-operation between the two countries could take place to mutual advantage. Both countries agreed to review progress in the areas of cooperation from time to time.

यूनियन बैंक भारत इंडिया के डकैती कांड में पकड़े गये व्यक्ति

2032. श्री चन्द्रमलाल चन्द्रस्कर : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने को कुप्ता करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली के यूनियन बैंक भारत इंडिया के डकैती में कितने अपराधी पकड़े गए;

(ख) क्या भोपाल के एक व्यक्ति ने ही इन युवकों को पकड़ाने में मुख्य रूप से सरकार की सहायता की थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंना का बदला क्या है; और

(घ) डकैती में लूटी गई कितनी रकम तक उनके कब्जे से बरामद की जा सकी है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० बौहुदिल) : (क) छः।

(ख) पुलिस को सूचना के खोलों को प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होता:

(ग) 28-9-73 को यूनियन बैंक भारत इंडिया की नकदी ले जाने वाली एक याड़ी को, जिसमें 6 लाख रुपये थे, घोमसन रोड, दिल्ली पर लूट लिया गया था। अपराधियों ने मणस्व गांड को गोली मार

कर हत्या कर दी और गाड़ी के ड्राईवर को घायल कर दिया, जो बाद में 4-10-73 को अस्पताल में मर गया। अपराधी गाड़ी को बैरन रोड के क्वार्टरों के पीछे एक निजंन स्थान तक चलाकर ले जाने के बाद 6 लाख रुपये तया बन्दूक ले गये।

(ब) अभियुक्तों के पास से और उनके बताने से 5,71,734 रुपये बरामद किये जा चुके हैं।

Alleged expansion of capacity by the Britannia Biscuits Company

2033. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign owned Britannia Biscuit Company has expanded its capacity without Government's sanction; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken against the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). In the licensed unit at Madras, the production of biscuits is reported to be about 7,000 tonnes on a three-shift basis as against a licensed capacity of 1,200 tonnes per annum on a single shift basis.

Suitable action is under consideration.

Demand by some Chief Ministers for balanced Industrial and Economic Development of States

2034. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Chief Ministers have complained of neglecting their respective States by the Central Government in industrial and economic activities;

(b) whether there have been demands

for balanced industrial and economic development of all parts of the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of a number of States have from time to time urged the Central Government for the removal of regional imbalances and the acceleration of industrial development in their areas through, *inter alia* the location of Central projects as well as the grant of special incentives to private entrepreneurs.

(c) The approach and policy in this regard has been set forth on page 134 and Chapter 14 of Part II of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, already placed on the Table of the House.

Payment of Transitional Allowances to former Rulers

2035. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision had been made in the last budget for payment of transitional allowances to the former rulers;

(b) whether such payment has not been made to them and if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Government propose to make such payment in the near future in view of the present financial difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No payment was made as Government were advised not to make the payment till the Supreme Court's decision on writ Petitions filed by two of the former Rulers challenging the validity of the

Constitution (24th, 25th and 26th Amendment) Acts, 1971, was known. The matter is being reconsidered in view of the representations received on behalf of the former Rulers.

Ban on Annual Number of 'Illustrated Weekly of India' by Jammu and Kashmir Government

2036. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1973 Annual Number of the Illustrated Weekly of India has been banned by the Jammu and Kashmir Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it constitutes an infringement of the freedom of press?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Action has been taken by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under section 153(A) of the Jammu and Kashmir Ranbir Penal Code, as that Annual had carried an article which, in State Government's opinion, was likely to spread ill-will and hatred against different communities in the State. A petition has been filed in the High Court challenging the validity of the notification issued by the State Government in this behalf. The matter is, thus, *sub judice*.

Situation in Eastern Frontier

2038. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received an urgent communication from Tripura Government in December to have a close look at the situation obtaining on the Eastern Frontier; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

China taking interest in Naga Affairs

2039. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has of late started taking interest in Naga Affairs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Government do not have information that China has of late started taking interest in Naga Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

चीन से तेल निकालने के लिये केन्द्रीय इंडियन अनुसंधान संस्थान हारा जिला लगोड़ा में लगाया गया परीक्षण संबंध

2040. श्री घोषकार लाल बेरवा : श्री एम० रामगोपाल देही :

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय इंडियन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने विहार के जियालगोड़ा में एक लंगा परीक्षणक संयंत्र लगाया है जिसमें कोयले से तेल निकाला जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुश्रद्धाम) :

(क) संयंत्र अभी तक पूर्ण रूप से स्थापित नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Manpower studies in Major Economic Sectors

2041. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had asked the Institute of Applied Man-power Research to undertake detailed man-power studies for major economic sectors;
- (b) if so, whether any such study has been conducted; and
- (c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research undertakes manpower studies of the major economic sectors as regular programmes of research. These studies are generally designed to develop inter-relationship between the various economic, technological and other parameters affecting the activities in these sectors.

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research has recently undertaken a study on the Translation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, as indicated in the Approach Document, into manpower requirements at the instance of the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower set up by the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Plan. The basic objective of the study is to estimate, on the basis of the growth rates of output, the additional employment which is likely to be generated in different occupations and in different sectors during the Fifth Plan period. This study is in progress.

The Institute also undertook a study on the manpower requirements for building construction activity during the Fifth Plan period at the instance of the Planning Group on Education, Training and Manpower for Housing and Building Techno-

logy, set up by the National Committee on Science and Technology. This study has since been completed. According to this study, 1.7 million additional jobs are expected to be generated which will include 6 lakh jobs for masons, carpenters and other skilled workers in the construction occupation.

Progress Reports of Half-a-Million Job Scheme by States

2042. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the progress reports from the States regarding the Half-a-million job programme for educated persons have indicated the slow pace of implementing the programme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme involves, *inter alia*, different types of schemes, viz.,

- (a) Self-Employment Schemes for setting up small ventures by small entrepreneurs in industry, trade, commerce etc.,
- (b) training schemes, for eventual absorption in various departments;
- (c) incentive schemes to the private employers for subsidised employment of educated persons such as engineers and other technically qualified personnel etc.

It necessarily took the State Government some time to prepare proposals for being taken up under this Programme, so that the maximum benefit of the funds and facilities available could be extended to the educated unemployed. Particular precaution had to be taken that schemes which were viable or would result in eventual employment alone should be taken up.

In addition to administrative arrangements which had to be made in the State Administrations, rapport had to be established with the public sector banks, the promotion and consultancy organisations, and suitable persons had to be identified for being assisted under the various schemes. The programmes are now gaining momentum and the difficulties which were noticed from time to time have been attended to vigorously. In several States, schemes of diverse nature have made good progress. All possible efforts have been made by the Government of India to sustain a proper tempo of work in the States with the result that in spite of the fact that savings of Rs. 30.00 crores out of an initial outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores became necessary, employment to about 2.30 lakh persons have been given by end of December, 1973 under this programme, on the basis of reports received so far.

Supply of Tyres to Gujarat

2043. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have recently requested Central Government to provide tyres for State Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the demand of State Government; and

(c) how many tyres were supplied?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The State Government of Gujarat requested recently for augmenting the supplies of tyres to the State Road Transport Corporation. The Chairman, Automotive Tyre Industry has been requested to meet the urgent needs of the Corporation.

भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय नेपाल चले गये विहारी मुसलमानों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करना

2044. श्री जगन्नाथ मिथ्यः क्या गृह मंत्री यह घटाने की बुझा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय नेपाल चले गए कुछ विहारी मुसलमानों ने भारत आने की इच्छा प्रकट की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उन्हें नागरिकता दी हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और क्या उन्होंने पाकिस्तान जाने अथवा पाकिस्तान ने उन्हें वापस लेने में आनाकानी की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता। नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस मुख्यालयों में बटालियनों के जवानों के लिए आवास सुविधा

2045. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह घटाने की बुझा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नीमच, मध्य प्रश्न स्थित केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस मुख्यालय में विभिन्न बटालियनों के जवानों के लिए आवास सुविधा पर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ख) वहाँ कितनी बटालियने हैं और इस समय वहाँ उत्तरव्य आवास-स्थानों की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). इस समय नीमच में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की कोई बटालियन नहीं है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के कुछ कार्यालय, जैसे उप महानिरीक्षक का कार्यालय, ग्रुप केन्द्र, सिगनल ग्रुप केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल का बैस अस्पताल और केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण कालेज—वहाँ पर स्थित है। 927 पारिवारिक क्वार्टरों तथा 15 सोंगल मेन बैरेकों को अभिकृत संख्या के विरुद्ध इस समय 485 पारिवारिक तथा 6 सोंगल मेन बैरक उपलब्ध हैं।

मानव उपभोग के लिये उपयुक्त नमक की मानक किस्म

2046. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या आर्थिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब तक 96.5 प्रतिशत जुद्ध नमक ही मानव उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त साना जाता रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 92 प्रतिशत जुद्ध नमक मानक उपभोग के लिये मान्य घोषित किया है जो अभी तक केवल पशुओं के लिये ही उपयुक्त समझा जाता था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इसका स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

आर्थिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुखहस्त्यम्) :
 (क) से (घ). खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकथाम नियमावली 1955 के अधीन खाने के नमक की शुद्धता का निर्धारित मानक 96 प्रतिशत सोडियम क्लोराइड की मात्रा है। फिर भी इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर कि सहकारी तथा गैर लाइसेंस प्राप्त नमक बनाने वाले इस स्तर को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि जनवरी 1974 की अवधि तक 92 प्रतिशत सोडियम क्लोराइड की मात्रा वाले तथा खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकथाम संबंधी नियमावली, 1955 में निर्धारित अन्य मानकों के अनुरूप खाने के नमक का व्यापार करने वालों को खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकथाम अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन न तो गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है और न दण्ड ही दिया जा सकता है।

इस छूट की अवधि को एक वर्ष और अर्थात् जनवरी, 1975 के अन्त तक बढ़ाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। 96% से 92% शुद्धता की कमी न तो स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हो सकती है और नहीं ऐसा कोई वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण मिलता है जिससे सिद्ध होता

हो कि 92% शुद्धता केवल पशुओं के उपभोग के योग्य है।

Provision of Jobs to Engineers in Small Scale Industries

2048. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed engineers provided with jobs in the small scale industries in various States during the last three years with a special reference to the district of Midnapore, (West Bengal);

(b) the total number of unemployed engineers in the country by the end of December, 1973; and

(c) the date by which they are likely to be provided with jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Up to March, 1973, 3587 young engineers were trained in the various States under the schemes of Training of Technical Entrepreneurs. Of these, 685 have either set up their own units or taken steps to start their own industries. No separate figures in respect of Midnapore District of West Bengal is available.

(b) 77,797 engineers are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1973.

(c) The increased investment programmes of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will generate considerable new employment opportunities both for wage employment and self-employment.

Submission of report by Sarkar Commission

2049. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarkar Commission inquiring into the working of financial institutions has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANAIM): (a) to (c). The Commission has not yet submitted its report. The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto the 17th February, 1975 for the present.

Separate Import/Export Corporation for Electronic Goods

2050. SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up a separate Corporation for the import and export of electronics goods;

(b) if so, the reasons for setting up of such a Corporation; and

(c) the extent to which our electronic industry in the country is likely to get a boost consequently?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government are considering the proposal to set up a separate Electronic Trade and Technology Corporation which will engage in the import and export of electronic goods as part of its several activities.

(b) The proposed Corporation will import special chemicals, raw materials of high-grade purity etc. which are required in small quantities by the Electronics Industry and enable judicious stock piling in areas where materials are available with difficulty or with very long times of delivery. It will also help in obtaining electronic items from the Rupee Payment areas where, our requirements have to be

bulkied and indicated well in advance in the trade plans to enable those countries to include these in their production schedules; functioning without such a framework, it has proved increasingly difficult for the electronic industry to utilize the RPA import licences issued to it. The Corporation will not function as a canalizing agency.

The Corporation will also act as an agency for promoting inter-Governmental co-operation and implementing bilateral trade agreements that relate to electronics. Its activities will include technology assessment for import know-how, particularly to set up production—co-operation ventures of the type envisaged in many inter-Governmental agreements; these will involve production in India based on know-how from a particular country, for our internal requirements and for export on a guaranteed basis to that country. It will explore & identify markets for export of electronic items from India and bring this to the attention of Government and industry for necessary action. This Corporation will thus perform several technical, commercial and advisory functions; it is being set up on the basis of a felt need.

(c) It is expected that the Electronics Industry, particularly in the small and medium sectors, will be significantly helped through the proposed Corporation.

दिल्ली के विकास के लिये क्या का नियम

2051. श्री भगत चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली केन्द्र सापेक्ष प्रदेश की विकास कार्यों के लिये कितना धन दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष दिल्ली को कम धन दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपर्यांत्री (श्री एस० एच० ओहसिन) : (क) संघ राज्य भ्रत दिल्ली में वर्ष 1970-71 से 1973-74 के दौरान

विकास कार्यों (योजनाओं) के लिए इस प्रकार धन आवंटित किया गया है:-

वर्ष	धनराशि
(रुपये करोड में)	
1970-71	26.77
1971-72	31.33
1972-73	41.00
1973-74	41.81

(ख) जो हाँ, श्रीमान्। केवल 19 लाख रुपये।

(ग) वजट उपायों के कारण व्यय में सामान्य कटौती की गई।

Collaboration Schemes with Foreign Countries

2052. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently cleared a large number of collaboration schemes with foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total number of such schemes together with the names of the countries;

(c) whether some financial collaborations are also included therein and if so, their number; and

(d) the locations of projects under collaborations and the items to be manufactured there?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). During the period October to December, 1973 Government have approved 72 proposals involving foreign collaboration, out of which 12 proposals also involve capital participation.

A statement of these cases indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, location of the project and whether the collaboration also involves foreign capital participation is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6335/74.)

Steps to reduce Foreign Exchange gap in Fifth Plan

2053. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan foreign exchange gap is estimated to be Rs. 4,000 crores as compared to Rs. 3,000 crores in the plan approach documents; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the said gap and strengthen our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in the estimates of Foreign Exchange gap from Rs. 3,000 crores indicated in the Approach to the Fifth Plan document to Rs. 4,008 crores in the Draft Fifth Plan has been necessitated by the escalation of the international prices of our major import items like crude oil and petroleum products, fertilisers, steel and non-ferrous metals. These estimates were, however, made before the present hike in oil prices took place. This has added a new dimension to the problem of Foreign Exchange gap.

(b) All efforts are being made to reduce the foreign exchange gap and strengthen our economy. These are in the direction of:-

(1) Reducing the foreign exchange requirements through a rigorous import substitution programme particularly in POL, metals, machinery and equipment and fertilisers and maximum utilisation of indigenous technology;

(2) Raising export earnings through;

(i) increasing the output of major export items like cotton and

jute textiles, coffee, oil cakes, fish and fish preparations, iron ore, coal, leather manufactures, rubber tyres and tubes, engineering goods and handicrafts;

- (ii) diversion of output from domestic consumption to exports; and
 - (iii) raising the competitive capability of our export.
- (3) Stepping up the invisibles receipts, mainly from tourism, shipping and remittances from abroad.

Suggestion made by Industrialists to solve Economic crisis

2054. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrialists have urged Government to have a meaningful dialogue with the business community to solve the present economic crisis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). On 17th December, 1973 the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry submitted for consideration of Government a note entitled "Short term production perspective of some selected industries" based upon a quick review of cement, aluminium, fertilizer, automotive tyres/tubes and textile industries. The note contained a suggestion that a considerable increase in production and availability of goods was possible, with closely integrated functioning, with a joint sense of responsibility towards national needs and goals, by the four management groups, namely, the government, the administration, the enterprise and the labour". Government is considering the note. While they do not agree with all the views contained in the note they feel that the present dialogue between the industry and the Government

should continue with a view to achieving an improved performance by the industry.

Investigation into grievances of the Dalit Panthers in Bombay

2055. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has investigated into the grievances of the Dalit Panthers in Bombay;

(b) the reasons for boycotting the recent Bombay Central Lok Sabha bye-election by Dalit Panthers; and

(c) what action is being taken to remove their frustration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is looking into the grievances of the group known as the Dalit Panthers.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Expenditure in Post Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students

2056. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount spent on post matric scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by each State as well as the Union Government during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): A statement showing the amount spent on post matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during 1970-71, 1971-72 and upto November, 1972 is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6336/74.]

**Effect of Insecticide spray on Bee-keeping
in West Bengal**

2057. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether due to insecticide sprays by the chemical poison the bee-keeping industries are affected in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): No such incident has come to the notice of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी तथा पिलड़े खेतों का विकास

2058. श्री अमलाहु मंत्री : क्या योजना मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी तथा पिलड़े खेतों का विकास करने के लिये पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खर्च की गई धनराशि से यह धनराशि कितनी अधिक है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण उस राशि में कटौती किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उक्त खेतों में किए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों की रूपरेखा क्या है?

श्रीमता नंदगांव में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओहन बारिया) : (क) ग्रो (ख). मध्य भार्य प्रदेश तथा राज्यों की पांचवीं योजना के क्षेत्रीय

आवंटनों को अभी अन्तिमरूप दिया जाना है। अतः अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि पांचवीं योजना अधिक के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों सहित आदिम जाति खेतों तथा पिलड़े खेतों के विकास पर ठीक ठीक कितनी राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा चौथी योजना में खर्च की गई राशि से यह राशि कितनी अधिक होगी चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश में पिलड़े वर्गों के क्षेत्र पर 1.587 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की संभावना है। यह राशि उसके अलावा है जो पिलड़े खेतों में सामान्य कार्यक्रमों से पिलड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिए सुलभ की गई।

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार राज्यों को अधिक आदिम जाति जनसंख्या वाले खेतों के लिए उप योजना बनाने के लिए कहा गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस उप-योजना को इन्तजारों की जा रही है। आदिम जाति खेतों के विकास के लिए जिन आपक कार्यनीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों को अपनाया जायेगा वे सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत पांचवीं योजना प्रारूप के 13 वें अध्याय में निर्दिष्ट हैं?

Funds offered by U.S.A. to Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad for carrying out test for extraction of Oil from Coal

**2060. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:**

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, has been approached by the U.S. Government with an offer

of finance from PL 480 funds to carry out tests for extraction of oil from coal; and

(b) if so, whether any other country had also expressed its interest and if so, their names and the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal for calling an All-Party Convention to deal with bandhs

2061. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to call an all-party convention to deal with bandhs in the country; and

(b) if not, what other legal steps are contemplated to deal with bandhs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Existing provisions in law are considered adequate to deal with any activities in the course of which which cause harm to person or property. There appears no need for any special legal steps to deal with bandhs as such.

Grant of pension to freedom fighters from Kerala

2062. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from the freedom fighters from the State of Kerala so far, for the grant of pension, district-wise;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and the number of the applicants

whose applications are still pending consideration; and

(c) the time by which all the applications received for pension from freedom fighters are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Till 28th February 1974, 1220 applications have been approved for pensions, 2043 have been rejected and 842 have been pending for disposal in the light of Government decision to be taken on certain types of cases. In 1646 clarifications have been called for either from the applicants or the State Government. 1825 are yet to be examined.

(c) Since the last date for receipt of applications is 31st March, 1974, they are still being received. While efforts are being made to dispose of the applications expeditiously, it is not possible to indicate at this stage, any time frame within which the work will be completed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Number of applications received upto 28-2-1974	
		1	2
1.	Alleppey	.	1452
2.	Cannanore	.	984
3.	Kozhikode	.	770
4.	Quilon	.	784
5.	Trivandrum	.	1084
6.	Trichur	.	387
7.	Palghat	.	320
8.	Malappuram	.	1246

(1)	(2)	(3)
9. Kottayam	.	175
10. Ernakulam	.	331
11. Idikki	.	43
TOTAL	.	7576

Pending Applications from Kerala for Licences

2063. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUS-TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCI-ENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences pending consideration with the Central Government as on January, 1974 which had been recommended by the Government of Kerala; and

(b) the time by which the necessary licences to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-NIAM): (a) and (b). 39 industrial licen-sing applications pertaining to the State of Kerala were pending as on 31st Janu-ary 1974. Of these 16 were received after 31st October 1973, i.e. after the new streamlined procedures were introduced. In four such cases, letters of intent have already been issued and two applications have been rejected. Remaining ten such applications are expected to be disposed of within the prescribed time-limits. As regards 23 old applications, every effort is being made in co-operation with the administrative ministries to dispose them off expeditiously.

Telephone Exchanges in Kerala Circle

2064. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMU-NICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places, along-with the names of districts where they are located in the Kerala Circle where the Telephone Exchanges have been sanc-tioned during the year 1973-74;

(b) the names of such places among them where the Exchanges have been set up; and

(c) the likely date/dates by which the Exchanges in the rest of the places would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A list giving the names of places alongwith names of districts in Kerala Circle where telephone exchanges have been sanctioned during 1973-74 is contained in the at-tached statement.

(b) None.

(c) Telephone exchanges at

(1) Kodancheri

(2) Kurumanu

(3) Sreekrishnapuram and

(4) Mattul

are likely to be comissioned in the current financial year and the rest in 1974-75.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Name of District
1.	Thachampara	Trichur
2.	Kannare	Do,
3.	Pathayamuk	Do."
4.	Vellikulangar	Do.
5.	Kodancheri	Cochin
6.	Ayoor	Quilon
7.	Kurumanu	Kottayam
8.	Sreekrishnapuram	Palakkad
9.	Mattul	Cannanore

Cities in Kerala where Automatic Telephone facilities are available

2065. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of Kerala where facilities of automatic telephones have been provided;

(b) the names of the cities of Kerala where automatic telephones are proposed to be installed during the next one year; and

(c) the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A list giving the names of places in Kerala Circle where there are automatic telephone exchanges is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6337/74.]

(b) Schemes for opening automatic exchanges in about 40 places given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, during 1974-75 have been approved. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6337/74.]

(c) Rs. 188 lakhs approximately.

Paper Mill in Andhra Pradesh by State Industrial Development Corporation

2066. SHRI P. NARASIMAH REDDY: SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to Central Government for setting up in Central Sector a Paper Mill in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outlines of this proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received for the setting up of a Newsprint Mill in the Public Sector in Bhadrachallam Andhra Pradesh. The proposal is to establish a 250 tons per day newsprint mill. The estimated project cost is around Rs. 40 crores. Government are taking action to ascertain the availability of raw materials.

Battery Powered Cars

2067. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: SHRI P. GANGADEV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research scheme on battery-powered cars has been suggested by the National Committee on Science and Technology;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An Expert Committee of the National Committee on Science and Technology has recommended the development of a battery-powered light vehicle. The Committee is preparing a feasibility report on the development of a suitable fuel cell/battery powered vehicle.

(b) and (c). Further action on the project will be taken after the above feasibility report has been prepared.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund

2068. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss incurred by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund has gone up from Rs. 2.65 crores to Rs. 2.91 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The loss incurred by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 2.97 crores as compared with the loss of Rs. 2.65 crores in 1971-72. The loss of Rs. 2.97 crores incurred during 1972-73 includes a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs on account of write-off of defective and sub-standard stocks brought forward from the previous year and of Rs. 9 lakhs on account of additional salaries, wages and employee benefits pertaining to the previous year. If this amount of Rs. 45 lakhs is adjusted against the last year's balance-sheet, the actual loss during 1972-73 would be Rs. 2.52 crores as against the loss of Rs. 3.10 crores during 1971-72. Even otherwise, the loss during 1972-73 would have been much less if only there had been no set back in production during the period October 1972—March, 1973 on account of power cut and shortage of the basic raw material, namely, Methylene Chloride.

Installed capacities and production achieved by various plants operated by M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd.

Sl. No.	Location of the Unit	Installed capacity ml. cu.m.	Production 1973 (Estimated) ml. cu.m.	Percentage Utilisation of capacity
1. Hyderabad	.	0.324	0.28	86.4
2. Visakhapatnam	.	1.368	0.95	70.0
3. Gauhati	.	0.302	0.22	72.8
4. Jamshedpur	.	16.92	13.4	79.2
5. Delhi	.	1.044	1.03	99.5
6. Ahmedabad	.	0.432	0.42	97.2
7. Bombay	.	5.76	5.0	86.6
8. Bangalore	.	0.324	0.29	89.5
9. Madras	.	3.6	2.5	70.0
10. Kanpur	.	1.224	1.0	81.7
11. Calcutta	.	7.2	4.84	67.2
12. Asansol	.	5.76	4.1	72.0

Production in Indian Oxygen Limited

2069. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to some spent-up and obsolete plants operated by Indian Oxygen Limited in its various installations in the country, normal production expected from these plants, are not achieved;

(b) whether due to irregular arrangements of production of various industrial gases by the company several industries have suffered; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been made by Government to cope with the growing needs of the industries including Public Sector Undertakings to replace supplies from Indian Oxygen Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Production from the Oxygen Gas Manufacturing Plants operated by M/s. Indian Oxygen in various parts of the country is detailed in the table below:

The utilization of the capacity by M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. compares very well with the percentage utilisation of the capacity on all India basis and these plants are better utilised than other Oxygen Gas Manufacturing plants installed by other entrepreneurs in various parts of the country.

Government have issued letters of intent to a large number of entrepreneurs for the manufacture of industrial gases.

It is hoped that with the implementation of the schemes already approved for the manufacture of industrial gases, the demand for industrial gases in the country during the next year or so will be adequately met and the position of Messrs. Indian Oxygen Ltd., on an All India basis, during the Fifth Plan period will be as projected below:—

Year	Million cu. metres of Oxygen Gas capacity installed		Percentage of the installed capacity of M/s. I. O. as related to all India capacity
	All India	M/s. Indian Oxygen	
1968	58.4	34.4	59.0
1973	81.8	45.5	55.6
1974 (estimated)	108.0	45.5	42.1
1978 (estimated)	180.0	50.0	27.7

Industrial Production in Eastern India

2070. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial production in Eastern India is low compared to 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Statistics of production are not maintained on a regional basis. As such, it is not possible to give any comparative estimate of industrial production in Eastern India compared to 1972.

3994 LS.—4.

Setting up of Paper Complex in Damodar Valley

2071. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to establish a giant paper complex in Damodar Valley; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions to States to raise more funds for Annual Plan

2072. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any instructions to States to raise more funds for the States Annual Plans; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the States in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In January, 1974 the Planning Commission informed the States that any additional resource mobilisation undertaken by them from January 5, 1974 onwards would be counted against their effort for the Fifth Plan. They were requested to take early measures to raise as much of additional resources as possible. In the discussions held with the States in connection with the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1974-75, agreed estimates of additional resource mobilisation by them were worked out for that year.

Integration of standards programmes with process of Industrial production

2074. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a closer integration of standards programmes with the processes of industrial production;

(b) if so, whether such an integration would optimise resource utilisation and increase operational efficiency; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Indian Standards Institution was established in 1947 for the purpose of the promotion of standardisation, quality control and certification in industry and commerce. It works in close cooperation with industry and with technical experts. Besides evolving standards for a large number of industrial products, it also operates schemes such as

- (i) Certification Scheme;
- (ii) Implementation Conferences; and
- (iii) Companies Standardisation Training Programme.

Government are aware that an integration of a standards programme with the processes of industrial production would optimise resource utilisation and increase operational efficiency. One of the major objectives of the Indian Standards Institution is to promote this concept continuously. Particular attention is proposed to be paid to standardisation of industrial goods of mass consumption such as textiles, footwear, soap drugs and pharmaceuticals, etc. The compulsory certification of manufactured food articles such as condensed milk, milk powder, baby food, etc. has also been planned.

Mini-plan submitted by Karnataka Government for ameliorating the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2077. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mini-plan, within the Fifth Plan framework, for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to ensure that benefits of development programmes reach the weaker sections of the society was sub-

mitted to the Central Government by the Karnataka Government;

(b) whether in certain departments, such as education, housing, employment etc., special efforts are required to be made to improve their lot, particularly in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the assistance extended by the Central Government for the purpose for the implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) By mini-plan, the Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to sub-plan for the development of tribal areas. As indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, which was laid on the Table of the House on December 19, 1974, separate sub-plans will be drawn up for areas with large concentration of scheduled tribes within the respective State Plans. Since Karnataka is not one of the States having large concentration of scheduled tribes, the State Government has not been asked to prepare a separate sub-plan. The State Government would however, try to ensure flow of adequate funds from the general sector programmes for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(b) As indicated in the Draft Fifth Plan general sector programmes like agriculture, village and small scale industries, housing, training programmes for employment etc. will accord high priority to backward classes included scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, particularly in rural areas. The Minimum Needs Programme will provide higher priority to these classes while evolving criteria of eligibility. The programme will be suitably oriented in favour of them and concessions and relaxations that would be made for tribal areas and scheduled castes under the Minimum Needs Programme have been spelt out in the Draft Fifth Plan.

(c) The question of extending Central assistance to States to supplement their effort and resources for the development

of backward classes and areas is under consideration.

Installed capacity of Paper Plant at Rameshwarnagar, Bihar

2078. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 255 dated the 28th November, 1973 regarding shifting of Pulp Mills from Bihar to Assam and state:

(a) whether the paper plant stationed at Rameshwarnagar has got the installed capacity of 80 tonnes of paper per day; and

(b) if so, the reasons for bringing down the production to 40 tonnes only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The installed capacity of the Paper Plant at Rameshwarnagar originally was 60 tonnes per day but due to difficulties in the availability of raw materials in the State, the capacity was revised to 40 tonnes per day.

पटना टाउन की जनसंख्या

2079. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या मृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 की जनगणना अनुसार पटना टाउन की जनसंख्या पांच लाख से कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ की जनसंख्या इस बीच बढ़कर पांच लाख से अधिक हो चुकी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वस्त्रि-कर्ता का पता लगाने के लिये पटना टाउन का नमूना सर्वेक्षण कराने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपनिवी (को एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जो हैं, श्रोमनि।

(ख) सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि मार्क-प्रैवेल, 1971 में हुई जनगणना के बाद जनसंख्या को कोई गणा नहीं की गई है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Issue of Licences to Philips India Ltd.

2080. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two months before the declaration of Philips India Limited as a monopoly house, four licences were granted for its factories;

(b) if so, the nature of these licences, the items to be manufactured and the licensed production of each item; and

(c) the facts of licences for manufacture of electro-medical equipments granted to various factories of the company in recent months?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Department of Company Affairs has stated that Philips India Ltd., and its inter-connected undertaking, namely Electric Lamps Manufacturers (India) Ltd. are registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act on 27th October, 1973 as undertakings to which section 20 a(ii) applies. The question of declaring Philips as a monopoly house in May, 1973, therefore, does not arise.

During the period 1970 to 1973 five industrial licences have been granted to the company. The details of these licences are given below:—

Sl.No.	Licence No. & Date	Items of Manufacture and Type
1.	L/5(8)/22/LEEI/70 dt. 15-6-70	Sensitive Moving Coil Instruments for Electrical and Electronic Test Equipment 11000 nos p.a. (after expan.) (S.E.)
2.	L/6/(4)/17/DS/70 dt. 12-8-70	Radio Receivers—3·30 lakh nos p.a. 700 lakhs nos p.a. (after expan.) (S.E.)
3.	L/5(4)/76/LEE/71 dt. 22-1-71	Glass Tubings Electric Lamps 3,600 tonnes p.a. (C.O.B.)
4.	L/6/(4)/2/DE/71 . . .	I.F. Transformers/Chokes/Coils (expan. capacity 2·4 million (p.a.) (S.E.)
5. L/5(4)/109/LEE/73 dt. 31-5-73	1. Burners—30,000 nos 2. Infra Red Lamps GLS 300—1500W 920,000 nos p.a. (ii) M.V. Lamps—30,000 nos p.a. (iii) Halogen Lamps—50,000 nos p.a. (S.E.)	

Three letters of intent have been issued to the company during the period 1970—

73. The details of these letters of intent are given below:—

Sl. No. & Date of letters of intent	Articles of Manufacture	Cap. & Type
1. 33(7)/69/DS dt. 6-6-70	Cap. after Expan. (IN MILLION Nos. p.a.) (1) Carbon Film Resister (2) Electrolytic capacitors (3) Polyester capacitors (4) Ceramic Capacitors (5) Variable Gang Condensers (S.E.)	50.0 12.0 25.0 50.0 1.636
2. L.E.I.(A)-17(15)/69 dt. 25-11-70	Null Indicators-2 lakhs Nos. p.a. (N.A.)	
3. L.E.(1)-17/12/70 dt. 4-2-71	Overhead projectors & accessories—100 Units p.a. (N.A.)	

The company had submitted an application in October, 1970 for the manufacture of electro-medical equipment as new articles in their existing undertaking in Maharashtra. The case had been considered by the Licensing Committee and the party was advised to seek MRTP clearance. The company have submitted an application on the 24th January, 1974, under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, which is under consideration of the Department of Company Affairs.

Home for aged and physically handicapped freedom fighters

2081. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for establishing the Home for the aged, infirm, ailing and physically handicapped freedom fighters has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main points of the scheme;

(c) whether the temporary Home has been started; and

(d) if so, the criteria for the admission in the Home and names of those admitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) to (d). The Scheme is in an advanced stage of finalisation. The Government propose to set up two such Homes, one in the North and the other in the South. Each Home would be capable of accommodating about fifty inmates. The Homes will provide, *inter alia*, boarding and lodging, medical aid, recreation and reading room facilities to the inmates. The detailed criteria for admission to the Homes, the deduction to be made from the Central Freedom Fighters pension awarded to the inmates and other details are yet to be settled. Pending construction of the regular Homes, the Government also propose to start a temporary Home as soon as suitable accommodation is available for the purpose.

‘गरीबी हटाओ’ नामक फिल्म का सेसर लिया जाए

2082. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : व्या शृङ्खला और प्रसारण मंडी मह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ‘गरीबी हटाओ’ नामक फिल्म का सेसर लिया है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त फिल्म के कथानक की संक्षिप्त रूप-रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त फिल्म का सेंसर किन कारणों से करना पड़ा?

मुख्यमंत्री और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री अमरबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह एक आम फिल्म है जो मध्य श्रेणी के परिवार के एक युवक के इन्दिर्गिर्दे घृणी है जो एक धनी लड़की के प्रेमपाश में बंध जाता है। वह धनी होना चाहता है और समाज में स्थान पाना चाहता है। वह ऐसा न हो पाने पर गन्दी बस्ती में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ जीवन व्यतीत करता है और सामान्य कठिनाइयों से गूज़रता है और जेल जाता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने आपत्तिजनक समझे गये अश्लील कैबरा दृश्यों तथा उत्तेजक घटन आभासों से सम्बन्धित दो काट-लाट के बाद फिल्म को चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत 'यू' प्रमाणपत्र दे दिया।

Sanction of Pension to Freedom Fighters

2083. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, age and addresses of the freedom fighters, State-wise who have been sanctioned pensions of more than rupees two hundred per month; and

(b) the exact amount sanctioned for each of them and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the particulars of the freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension exceeding Rs. 200 p.m. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6338/74.]

While considering cases for higher pension political suffering like long imprisonment etc., financial condition, age, health and number of dependents is taken into consideration. If on the basis of these factors higher pension is justified, it is approved.

शाहदरा दिल्ली से लापता एक लड़की पता लगाया जाना

2084. श्री अनन्दलाल अनन्दाकर: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्याप 29 दिसम्बर, 1973 के एक स्थानीय हिन्दी दैनिक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि शाहदरा की रीता नामक एक लड़की गत 7: महीनों से लापता है और लड़की के अभिभावकों द्वारा संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों के नाम बता दिये जाने पर भी पुलिस ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के और ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनका गत एक वर्ष में पुलिस पता नहीं लगा सकी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) यह सही नहीं है कि इस लड़की को बरामद करने में पुलिस ने कोई हाचि नहीं ली है। लापता लड़की के पिता द्वारा बताये गये कुछ व्यक्तियों समेत अनेक संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों से पूर्ण रूप से पूछताछ की गई थी किन्तु कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। चूंकि लड़की का पिता स्थानीय पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल से सन्तुष्ट नहीं था, अतः जांच-पड़ताल उत्तर जिला के विशेष कर्मचारियों को हस्तांतरित कर दी गई थी। उनकी जांच-पड़ताल जारी है और लड़की का पता लगाने के लिए आगे प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 1973 में ऐसे 412 माले सूचित किये गये थे और उनमें से केवल 37 लड़कियां अब तक बरामद नहीं कर जा सकी हैं।

Expansion of Small Industry in Fifth Plan

2085. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of small industries in the country and the extent to which the small industry are likely to be expanded during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what particular concessions are likely to be allowed to the small industries during the Fifth Plan period so as to enable them to develop properly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Against the total plan outlay of over Rs. 290 crores made in the public sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of different small industries, the expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 250 crores. An outlay of Rs. 611 crores has, however, been proposed for this sector in the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) The existing facilities to the small scale industries will be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. With larger outlays during the Fifth Five-Year Plan larger number of entrepreneurs are likely to be benefitted. Besides the existing facilities a number of new schemes such as schemes for marketing and export promotion, testing facilities, product and process development and subsidy to private consultancy agencies

etc. are envisaged during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

Television Centre in Calcutta

2086. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in opening a Television Centre in Calcutta;

(b) whether the T.V. sets manufacturers of West Bengal are facing crisis for a good market due to the delay in starting T. V. Centres in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The site has been taken over. An architect for preparing the design of the building has been selected through an open architectural competition. Some of the equipment required has been received. Pending implementation of the permanent set-up efforts are being made in consultation with the State Government to establish an interim set-up by 1975.

(b) No, Sir. According to available information, none of the parties licensed to manufacture TV receivers in West Bengal has yet reached the stage of production.

(c) Does not arise.

Economy in P & T Department

2088. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering steps to enforce economy in P & T Department; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) An economy

drive is already in force in the P&T Department.

(b) The various economy measures introduced are detailed in the statement placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Details of economy measures introduced in the P&T Department during 1973-74.

1. (a) Construction work on non-functional buildings which are yet to be taken up or have not yet proceeded beyond the plinth level should be stopped and deferred for the current financial year.

(b) Annual repairs and white-washing of P&T Buildings should not be taken up except in certain specified circumstances.

(c) Save in exceptional circumstances, no expenditure should be incurred during the current financial year on minor works and on additions/alterations to buildings, both residential and non-residential.

2. Strict economy should be exercised in expenditure under Travelling Allowance, Contingencies and Entertainment. Only unavoidable tour, should be undertaken. The inspections/visits programme should be reviewed with a view to cutting down the expenditure to the barest minimum.

3. Rotational transfers should be deferred except when administratively required.

4 A 15 per cent cut in consumption of petrol should be achieved by curtailing tours and journeys by road.

5. Posts remaining unfilled for more than 6 months should not be filled up without sanction of Ministry of Finance.

6. There should be an absolute ban on new items of decorations. Purchase of new items of furniture is banned except for essential items required for use of new staff and in replacement of existing unserviceable articles.

7. Visits to foreign countries should be severely curtailed and there should be drastic reduction in the number, frequency

and size of delegations going abroad as also the duration of the visits.

8. Invitations for holding International events and conferences in India should be kept at the minimum and location of such meetings, when considered inescapable, should be so fixed as to ensure maximum economy.

9. Sanction of new loans to Government servants for house-building purposes has been totally stopped.

10. Expenditure on public entertainments should be drastically reduced.

11. No new proposal or scheme on the non-plan side is to be taken up even if funds be available.

12. Circles should have a detailed examination conducted of different schemes and activities provided for in the non-plan Budget to see how far they can be rescheduled, postponed or dropped for affecting savings.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

2089. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Prime Ministers had held out hopes of early settlement of boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka from time to time; and

(b) what were the reasons at each occasion for postponing the efforts at finding a solution to this dispute.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Efforts in the direction of securing an amicable solution which would command maximum acceptability have been in progress and are continuing. In this connection attention is invited to the statements made in this House on the 2nd March, 1970 and 18th December, 1970, the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 593 answered on the 14th November, 1973 and

Starred question No. 110 answered on the 27th February, 1974 and the supplementaries thereto.

Police Action on account of stir over Maharashtra, Karnatak Boundary Dispute

2090. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complaints of high handedness on the part of the police during police action in Maharashtra and Karnataka, separately, since January, 1973 on account of the stir over the boundary dispute between the two States; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the complaints and which are the places where this high handedness was alleged to have been committed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The required information is being obtained from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on its receipt.

Shortage of Cement

2091. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expected shortage of cement for the year 1974-75; and

(b) how is it proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The gap between the demand and supply of cement at the end

of 1974-75 is estimated at between 3 and 4 million tonnes.

(b) The shortfall in cement production has been due to power cuts enforced in different States, inadequate supplies of coal for the industry and inadequate availability of wagons for movement of cement. With a view to removing these constraints and maximising production of cement, rail transport movement of cement is regularly scrutinised by a high level committee of Secretaries every month to extend such assistance to factories as may be necessary and possible. A Standing Linkage Committee has also been established under the Department of Mines and Metals and the various cement factories have been linked to the different coal fields after assessing their coal requirements. The supply of coal to the various cement factories is reviewed by the Linkage Committee every month. A Monitoring Cell has also been established at Calcutta consisting of the representatives of the Railway Board and the Coal Mining Authority to review every 10 days the supplies of coal to various cement factories. Besides these measures taken for maximising production out of the existing capacity, additional capacity by way of letters of intent/licences to the extent of about 16.56 million tonnes has also been approved.

Effect of Production in Agriculture and Industry on Price Rise

2083. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are now convinced that production is the sovereign remedy against price-rise;

(b) what are the factors that hamper production in agriculture and industry;

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remove these factors;

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to ban or at least reduce strikes and lock-outs; and

(e) if so, what are those steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government have always recognised the crucial role of enhancing production to ensure economic growth and stability of prices.

(b) The main factors which generally hamper increased agricultural production are:—preponderence of rain-fed area, lack of research and technological breakthrough in certain important crops like pulses and oil-seeds, inadequate irrigation facilities, shortage of chemical fertilizer, inadequacy of agricultural extension work, gap in communication between research and extension uncertainty in prices or unremunerative prices. The main factors inhibiting industrial production are: under-utilization of capacities, power and transport bottlenecks, difficulties in availabilities of imported requirements, management deficiencies and organizational problems including disturbed industrial relations.

(c) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, which has already been laid on the Table of the House, indicates in details the steps taken or proposed to be taken to step up the agricultural and industrial production. Some of the important steps in the agricultural sectors are increase in the irrigated area, intensification of problem oriented research, restructuring and strengthening of agricultural extension and administration, increase, in the use of modern inputs like fertilizers and local manurial resources, pesticides, implementation of land reform measures, intensification of special programmes like Development Agencies for the small farmers and the drought-prone area programme.

In the industrial sector, the important steps taken or proposed to be taken include expansion in the public investments particularly in basic industries, promotion

of private investment through orientation of industrial licensing, fiscal and credit policies, increased availability of power, adequate transport facilities, augmentation of the supplies of basic raw materials and intermediate products, improvement in industrial relations and timely and efficient implementation of key projects.

(d) and (e). The steps envisaged to improve industrial relations include measures :

(i) to improve the conditions of work and education in order to create necessary motivation and promote the welfare of workers in general, and in the unorganised sectors of industry and agriculture in particular;

(ii) to streamline and improve the procedures and machinery for the prevention and settlement of disputes, settlement of grievances, etc. so as to improve industrial relations and minimise disputes and work stoppages;

(iii) to educate (under the Workers' Education Scheme and others) the working class to awareness of their responsibilities in promoting production and productivity.

Judgment of Gujarat High Court Declaring Illegal the Order that Persons Violating Curfew are liable to be shot

2093. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have examined the judgment of the Gujarat High Court declaring as illegal the order that persons violating curfew are liable to be shot;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and

(c) whether the Union Government have issued orders to the State Governments not to resort to firing during the curfew?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Gujarat High Court have declared as illegal any notification passed under Section 144 Cr. P.C., announcing that a person committing breach of such order shall be liable to be shot. No order was issued by the State Government or the Police Commissioner to shoot at persons violating the Curfew.

(c) No. Sir.

Reduction in Fuel Consumption in Industry

2095. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has chalked out a programme to reduce fuel consumption by industries;

(b) if so, the main points of the programme;

(c) whether the programme is expected to effect a saving of about 30 per cent in fuel oil consumption; and

(d) the outlines of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). A study of the situation created by the present oil crisis has been undertaken, with a view to sustaining industrial production as well as to chalking out plans for switch over to alternative sources of energy. In the light of the assessment made, industrial units consuming furnace oil above 3,000 Kilo Litres per annum have been divided

into the following categories:—

(a) Units, which on technological considerations cannot switch over from furnace oil to coal.

(b) Units which can switch over to coal but will need a considerably long period, of one year or more, and major plant modifications and large investments to do so.

(c) Units which can switch over to coal with minor modifications and in less time, i.e., about three to six months.

(d) Units which can switch over to coal on an immediate basis provided supplies of coal of requisite quantity and quality are assured.

It has been estimated that a saving of about 30 per cent of the total consumption of furnace oil can be effected by units in categories (c) and (d) switching over to coal either on an immediate basis or within a short period, provided increased supply of coal is being made available.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have also reconstituted the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil with Secretary, Technical Development, as Chairman and consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals, Railways, Steel and Mines, Central Water and Power Commission and D.G.D.T. This committee has also formed sub-committees to advise on allocation of furnace oil to industries and to advise on substitution of furnace oil by coal. These committees will examine in detail the availability of furnace oil and make recommendations allocations to be made to industries keeping in view the progress of availability and supply of coal to industries which can switch over to coal in place of furnace oil.

Communication facilities during Fourth Plan Period

2096. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various communication facilities proposed during the Fourth Plan period have been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan period is still current and since many of the works are in progress, the actual achievements can be assessed only after this month is over.

Committee to Evaluate System of Recruitment through Examination by U.P.S.C.

2097. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to evaluate the system of Union Public Service Commission recruitment through competitive examinations; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Union Public Service Commission has constituted a Committee considering of the following Members:—

Dr. D. S. Kothari . .	Chairman
Shri Bhagwan Sahay . .	Member
Shri G. Parthasarthi . .	Member
Prof. S. Chakravarty . .	Member
Dr. M. L. Dhar . .	Member
Prof. M. V. Mathur . .	Member

The Committee will examine and report on the system of recruitment to the All India Services and the Central Services, Class I and Class II, followed by the Union Public Service Commission and recommend such changes in the scheme of examinations and in the selection methods as would give adequate emphasis to knowledge, skills and qualities appropriate to the role and functions of the Services in the context of the tasks of national development and re-construction.

The Committee will deal, among others, with the following matters in particular:—

(1) the desirability of having, instead of three examinations, as at present a single competitive examination for the All India and other Class I Services recruitment to which is made through the "I.A.S. etc. Examination";

(2) the adequacy of the Personality Test prescribed in the present scheme of the I.A.S. etc. Examination;

(3) the desirability of including more subjects particularly Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture and other technical subjects, and excluding any of the existing subjects, as optional papers in the scheme of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, and of making any other changes in the scheme of the written part of that Examination;

(4) the number of changes that should be allowed at the I.A.S. etc. Examination;

(5) the measures necessary to implement the decision of Government about the use of all languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, along with English, as media for the I.A.S. etc. Examination;

(6) the arrangements to be made for review at regular intervals of the syllabi of subjects prescribed for the various examinations to take into account developments as regards courses of study conducted by educational institutions;

(7) the system of direct recruitment to the Central Services and posts Class I and Class II, otherwise than through the competitive examinations, with particular reference to the measures required to speed up recruitment;

(8) the feasibility and the procedure to be adopted for bringing down the proportion of candidates to the number of posts to which direct recruitment is required to be made through competitive examinations held by the Commission as well as through selection by interview;

(9) any special arrangements required in the Commission for efficient handling of recruitment to scientific and technical posts;

(10) any other matter which in the opinion of the Committee has a bearing on the aforesaid items or which may be referred to the Committee by the Commission.

Industrial Production Targets during Five Year of Fifth Plan

2098. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAYEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target of industrial production both in private and public sector and also in backward areas has been finalised for the first year of Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the industry-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan for 1974-75 is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. However, the production targets postulated for the Fifth Plan provide for 8.1 per cent annual growth rate in industrial production for the economy as a whole. Annexure-III of the Chap-

ter on Industry and Minerals of the Draft Fifth Year Plan, pages (156-159) sets out the capacity and production targets for 1978-79 in respect of selected industries.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries with Central Assistance

2099. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the small scale industries has been fully met during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of industries set up in each State, with the Central assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No physical targets were envisaged under the Fourth Five Year Plan for small scale industries. However, against the original Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 127.80 crores, the anticipated expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 96.78 crores.

(b) The public sector outlay for small scale industries is primarily for promotional and developmental activities. The Central assistance to the States during the Fourth Plan period has been given through block loans and grants and does not relate to any specific scheme or programme under the State Governments. The industries assisted will cover the whole spectrum of industrial development.

Shifting of Office of Hindustan Paper Corporation of India from New Delhi to Calcutta

2100. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state?

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to shift

the offices of the Hindustan Paper Corporation of India from New Delhi to Calcutta;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which offices of this Corporation will be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received by the Government.

Proposal to revoke Emergency in the country

2101. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to revoke the emergency;
- (b) if so, by when the emergency will be revoked; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The matter is under active review.

Demand from All India Newspaper Employees Federation for probe into the system of Newsprint Supply

2102. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether All India Newspaper Employees' Federation has demanded through probe into the system of newsprint supply; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Allocation of newsprint, which is an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, is done in accordance with the policy framed and notified by Government every year with due regard to availability of indigenous and imported supplies. A copy of the Public Notice, containing the Policy for the year 1973-74 was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1973.

It became necessary to impose a 30-per cent cut in the newsprint quota of newspapers owing to a short fall in supplies from abroad. The reasons for the short fall have been explained to the House in the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in response to a Calling Attention Motion on 25th July, 1973. A further statement was made by Minister of Information and Broadcasting on shortage of newsprint in the Lok Sabha on 20th November, 1973 in reply to another Calling Attention Motion.

A Newsprint Advisory Committee, set up in pursuance of the recommendation of the Estimate Committee with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman and representatives of the newsprint industry, officials and non-officials, including two Members of Parliament, one from each House, advises Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newsprint and printing machinery for newspapers and other cognate matters.

It is not considered necessary to hold any inquiry into the system of newsprint supply.

Joint Sector Unit

2103. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a), how many joint sector units have been so far formed;

(b) State-wise location and products produced;

(c) names of the participants in such venture;

(d) the share of Government (Centre and State) financial institutions; and

(e) the private parties investment in joint sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). On the basis of the information furnished by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, a list of joint sector units (as on 31st March, 1973) in which the Central Government hold equity and other shareholders are the State Governments/financial institutions/private parties, is laid on the Table of the House giving the details of equity held by the Central and State Governments, the location and the activity of the unit. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6339/74].

Import of Paper

2104. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of total paper requirement both white paper and the newsprint and deficit in the country; and

(b) how much paper has to be imported annually and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The demand for white paper has not separately been assessed. Common varieties of paper are not being imported at present. The restricted demand for newsprint is estimated at 2.4 lakh tonnes per annum. The indigenous production is over 40,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) 175,494 tonnes of paper and newsprint valued at Rs. 30.47 crores were im-

ported during 1972-73 from Canada, Finland, West Germany, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Poland, Sweden, U.S.A. etc.

वर्ष 1973 में विभिन्न भाषाओं में बनाई गई फिल्में

2105. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में भाषावार कितने फिल्में बनीं;

(ख) क्या सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा कुछ फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन स्थगित भी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मंजूर्या कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) 1973 के दौरान फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों की भाषा-वार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

हिन्दी	.	.	136
असमिया	.	.	8
बंगला	.	.	35
ओंग्रेजी	.	.	1
गुजराती	.	.	5
फिन्लूस्टानी	.	.	1
हरयाणवी	.	.	1
कश्मीर	.	.	32
मलयालम	.	.	60
मराठी	.	.	14
उडिया	.	.	2
पंजाबी	.	.	5
राजस्थानी	.	.	1
सिन्धी	.	.	4
तमिल	.	.	68

तेलुग	74
तुलू	4
उर्दू	2
—	—
योग	448
—	—

(ख) और (ग) जी, हाँ। प्रारम्भ में 1973 के दौरान बोर्ड द्वारा निम्नलिखित 13 भारतीय फीचर फ़िल्मों के सेसर प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान नहीं किये गये :—

- * 1. प्राण जाये पर बचन न जाये (हिन्दी)
- * 2. धर्म (हिन्दी)
- * 3. कीमत (हिन्दी)
- * 4. प्रभात (हिन्दी)
- * 5. मिस्टर सुन्दरी (मलयालम)
- * 6. थेड़ी लक्ष्मी (तमिल)
- * 7. मंजिल और भी है (हिन्दी)
- * 8. जुम्म और सजा (हिन्दी)
- ** 9. इन्टरनेशनल कृक (हिन्दी)
- ** 10. सिस्कियां (हिन्दी)
- 11. जमाने से पूछो (हिन्दी)
- 12. चुंगी (मलयालम)
- 13. इथू मनुष्यनो (मलयालम)

* निर्धारित काट-छांट करने के उपरान्त इन फ़िल्मों के संशोधित रूपान्तर बोर्ड द्वारा इस बीच प्रमाणीकृत कर दिये गये हैं।

* दो फ़िल्मों के संशोधित रूपान्तरों के लिए प्रमाण-पत्र हेतु आवेदन बोर्ड के विचाराधीन हैं।

पत्रों की छंटनी और वितरण

2106 श्री शंकर लक्ष्मण शिंह :
ज्ञान संचार भंडी यह बताने की ज़रूर करेंगे जिस :

(क) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रखी है कि पत्रों की छंटनी और वितरण में देर न हो ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (प्रोफ़ेशर सिंह) . (क) और (ख). इस बात का पक्का इन्तजाम करने के लिए कि पत्रों की छंटाई और उनके वितरण में देर न हो कोई खास योजना नहीं तैयार की गई है, लेकिन डाक की छंटाई और वितरण में देर न हो, इसके लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय जरूर किये जायें हैं :—

(i) यातायात के आवागमन की गति (आवाक और जावक) में परिवर्तन होने के कारण जितने कर्मचारियों की जहाँ आड़-श्यकता हो उसके अनुसार वहाँ कर्मचारियों को काम पर लगाना।

(ii) जिस डाक की छंटाई की जा चुकी हो उसकी फिर ऐसे पूरी तरह छान-बीन करना ताकि छंटाई ठीक-ठीक हो रही है इसकी जांच होती रहे।

(iii) छांटा गई डाक का दोहरा निपटारा न करना पड़े इसके बचने के लिए सीधे डाक घेले भजने के आचित्य की जांच करना।

(iv) इसका पक्का इन्तजाम करना कि बन्द डाक दोने वाली मेल मोटरें ठीक समझ पर चला करें।

(v) इस बात पर बल देना कि नेहूल बाले बंडल यन्त्र

स्थानों के लिए ठीक तरह से तैयार किए जायें ।

(vi) डाक यथाशीघ्र भेजी जा सके इसके लिए उपलब्ध सड़क परिवहन (निजी और राजकीय) सेवाओं का इस्तेमाल करना ।

(Vii) और अधिक मार्गों पर हरकारों के जरिए डाक भेजने की जगह मोटर गाड़ियों से डाक भेजने की सम्भावनाओं की खोज करना ।

(Viii) डाक भेजने के और भी दुर साधनों को काम में लाने और गत्वरोध को दूर करने के लिए डाक मार्गों की नियमित और आवधिक जांच करना ।

(ix) बेहतर परिणामों के लिए पर्यावरण्य कर्मचारियों को सावधान और प्रेरित करना ।

.Export Oriented Industries in Gujarat

2107. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether enough attention is not being given to the development of export oriented industries and for the production of export items in the State of Gujarat due to lack of enough financial resources in that State;

(b) if so, whether Government provide enough financial resources to that State for this purpose; and

(c) the special measures Government propose to take during the Fifth Plan to promote the production of exportable items in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Development of export oriented industries is assigned very high priority in the industrial policy decisions of the Government. Units engaged in export productions are accorded support by making available necessary financial, technical, and scarce and imported raw materials. As these industries have to operate in highly competitive international markets, comparative advantages and quality of production are the guiding considerations in the selection of such industries. For the location of such industrial units, selection is made on the basis of natural endowments and existence of other industrial inputs, and regional considerations are not given special weightage. Whenever any export industries show potential for viability in Gujarat, adequate attention is given to it and enough financial resources provided for it. Even in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the importance of export industries is recognised and special measures for the promotion of export industries are taken.

Application for Expansion/Diversification of Products from Foreign Concerns

2108. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign industrial concern have applied for expansion/diversification of their products since 1st January, 1974 under the new Industries Development Regulation Act, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-

NIAM): (a) to (c). Reference in part (a) of the question is presumably to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 which came into force from 1st January, 1974. Section 29 of the Act provides that the Reserve Bank of India's permission should be obtained for carrying on in India any activity of a trading, commercial or industrial nature or the establishment of a branch office or a place of business for carrying on such activity, or for acquisition of the whole or any part of the undertaking in India by branches of foreign companies operating in India, Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holding or by non-resident foreigners. Applications for this purpose have to be made to the RBI within a period of 6 months from 1st January, 1974. Applications relating to manufacturing and industrial activity will be referred by the RBI to the Ministry of Industrial Development for consideration of the Government. So far the Reserve Bank of India have received one application under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act from a 100 per cent foreign owned company, which is presently being examined by them.

Clandestine Radio Station in Kashmir Valley

2109. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report that a clandestine Radio Station has been set up in Kashmir Valley known as "Sada-i-Kashmir"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Broadcast by such a radio station has not been detected so far.

समाचार-पत्रीय कागज निगम

2110. श्रो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :
क्या आधोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार-पत्रीय कागज का एक निगम बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कार्यवाही की भावी योजना क्या है ?

आधोगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० श्री० राणा) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। अखबारी कागज का एक नियम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है तथा अन्तिम निण्यं प्रभी लिया जाना है।

Public Servants Prosecuted by C.B.I.

2111. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. had prosecuted 27 public servants in the month of November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the charges against each and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). These persons are being tried in different courts on various charges such as demand and acceptance of illegal gratification, causing illegal pecuniary advantage criminal misconduct, acquisition of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income, criminal misappropriation, forgery, falsification of accounts/records, cheating, disposal of cars within the prohibited period of two years, etc. The cases are pending trial.

Waiting list of Telephone

2112. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of persons in waiting list for telephones, State-wise, as on 31st December, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): The P. & T. is organised in Administrative Units known as P&T Circles and Telephone Districts. The former broadly correspond to the boundaries of one or more States and the latter to concentrated areas around important towns. Waiting list statistics of telephones are maintained Circle wise and not State-wise. The waiting lists position as on 31st December, 1973 is indicated below:—

(a) P&T Circles

Gujarat Circle	35163
Kerala Circle	14235
Madras Circle	9361
Maharashtra Circle	16543
Mysore Circle	4335
Punjab Circle	28189
Rajasthan Circle	3142
West Bengal Circle	2136
J & K Circle	2908
Andhra Circle	4088
Assam Circle	1761

Bihar Circle	3421
Orissa Circle	1299
U.P. Circle	13925
Madhya Pradesh Circle	6986

(b) Telephone Districts

Ahmedabad District	20895
Hyderabad District	4486
Madras District	14801
Bombay District	145154
Bangalore District	15395
Kanpur District	8335
Calcutta District	62255
Delhi District	84058
Lucknow District	2689
Patna District	833
Poona District	12617
Nagpur District	326
Jaipur District	3005
TOTAL	5,22,341

Economic Development of Backward Regions

2113. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has given suitable guidelines to States to give priority for Economic Development of backward regions like Telengana, Rayalseema, Western Rajasthan, Eastern U.P., Orissa, Vidharba, Ladakh, Jammu; and

(b) whether Planning Commission propose to set up separate cells to watch the progress of these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Prime Mi-

mister has, on number of occasions, stressed the need for the rapid development of backward areas in different parts of the country. Suitable guidelines have been issued, in this connection, by the Planning Commission to the State Governments for the identification and accelerated development of the backward areas. As will be seen in the approach and policy set forth in Chapter 14 Part II of the Draft Fifth Plan, the importance of integrated strategies and of the allocation of resources on the basis of local potentials, problems and priorities has been emphasised in this regard. The progress of the backward regions would be reviewed from time to time. Although there is no proposal to set up separate cells for this purpose, the Monitoring and Evaluations Units, both at the Central and State levels are being strengthened for proper implementations of several such programmes.

Property of former Ruler of Mysore

2114. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three fabulous palaces worth Rs. 15 crores have been claimed by Ex-Maharaja of Mysore as his property;

(b) whether the legal department of the Karnataka Government and the State's Advocate-General had communicated that the places were State property; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The former Ruler of Mysore had asked in August, 1970 for the removal of condition of inalienability attached to three palaces one each at Mysore, Bangalore and Ootacamund which had been declared as his private property in 1950.

(b) The Central Government are not in a position to disclose the views expressed to the State Government by their Law Officers.

(c) The Central Government were advised that with the enactment of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, the inalienability clause attached to the three palaces of the ex-Ruler of Mysore which had been declared as his private properties had, in fact, ceased to be operative, and that it was, open to the former Ruler of Mysore and the persons in the line of his succession to deal with the said three palaces in such manner as they deem fit. The State Government have been apprised of the legal position stated above.

Jobs for working women in Fifth Plan

2115. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey of the working women in the country and if so, its main findings;

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration women as a potential force in implementing the Fifth Plan; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to provide them jobs in the Fifth Plan and if so, what are those?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Department of Social Welfare, Government of India have constituted a Committee on the Status of Women with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to examine the constitutional legal and administrative provisions that have a bearing on the social status of women, their education and employment,
- (ii) to assess the impact of these provisions during the last two de-

cades on the status of women in the country, particularly in the rural sector and to suggest more effective programmes,

- (iii) to consider the development of education among women and determine the factors responsible for the slow progress in some areas and suggest remedial measures,
- (iv) to survey the problems of the working women including discrimination in employment and remuneration,
- (v) to examine the status of women as house-wives and mothers in the changing social pattern and their problems in the sphere of further education and employment,
- (vi) to undertake survey or case studies on the implication of the population policies and family planning programmes on the status of women,
- (vii) to suggest any other measures which would enable women to play their full and proper role in building up the nation.

In order to assess the problems being faced by working women, the Committee has undertaken surveys in various sectors where women are employed. It is expected that the Report based on these surveys will be available by September, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Women will have equal opportunities of employment according to their qualifications and suitability for jobs as guaranteed under the Constitution, under various Plan programmes especially in educational, medical and health services including family planning as well as in activities relating to social work, family and child welfare, civil aviation, communications, etc. which have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Besides, a scheme of Integrated Child Care Services with emphasis on supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral service, informal education, nutrition and health education for the development of children in the age group 0 to 6 years pregnant and nursing mothers, particularly from the vulnerable sections is proposed to be launched in the Fifth Plan. About 1,000 such projects are proposed to be set up in the rural, urban and tribal areas during the Fifth Plan period. Trained women functionaries, such as, Bal Sevikas and Anganwadi workers would be required to administer the package of services envisaged under this scheme and this programme is likely to create considerable employment opportunities.

Maintenance of Centralised Data for Products

2116. SHRI BHALJBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 438 on the 14th November, 1973 regarding issue of letters of intent for expansion of foreign firms and state:

(a) whether it is optional or compulsory to maintain data for any product, permission for manufacture of which was given under industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) why any centralised data was not maintained for permission no objection letter; and

(c) whether Government mean that manufacturing programme covered under permission/no objection letters does not constitute new articles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is no provision regarding the maintenance of data in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. However, for facility of administration of its licensing and other

policies, Government have now started maintaining relevant data in respect of industrial approvals issued under the Act. No centralised data were maintained in regard to the details of the permission/no objection letters. The permission/no objection letters were issued on the basis of Licensing Committee's decision that production of an additional item by an existing undertaking would not amount to the manufacture of new article provided the additional item fell under the same 'head' in the schedule and provided the use of a new trade mark or patent was not involved.

Steps Taken to Promote National Integration

2118. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to promote national integration during the last three years?
- (b) the results achieved so far; and
- (c) the further steps envisaged in this regard?

THE MININSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The task of promoting national integration is a continuous responsibility and involves concerted efforts on the part of Government, political parties and all citizens. The House has been kept informed from time to time about the measures Government have taken in this regard.

The National Integration Council in its meeting at Srinagar in June, 1968 apart from adopting a Declaration of Objectives, made certain specific recommendations for strengthening the forces of integration. To give effect to the Declaration of Objectives, State Level In-

tegration Councils have been set up in 20 States/Union Territories.

2. The Specific recommendations of NIC relating to communal, regional and education and mass media aspects of national integration, have been brought to the notice of all the concerned authorities for taking appropriate action. While some of these recommendations are in the nature of guidelines and need to be constantly kept in mind, others pertain to legislative and administrative measures.

3. The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969 and the criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972 have been enacted *inter alia* for strengthening the provisions of law dealing with communal activities. The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972 providing for a more expeditious procedure for the trial of cases arising out of communal disturbances has also been introduced in Parliament and is at present before a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. As recommended by the Council, the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 was amended in 1968 to provide for three Judges in each Tribunal, instead of the Single member Tribunal.

4. On the administrative side, constitution of special intelligence units at Central and State levels, issue of instructions regarding the responsibility of the district authorities, constitution of integration Committees at State, district and thana level, constitution of expert committees in States to organise preparation of text books for schools and of a National Board to coordinate the efforts of such State Committees, institution of scholarships and research fellowships to enable meritorious students to go from one State to another and organisation of inter-University meets and constitution of an Expert Committee on Mass Media—all these have been implemented by and large.

5. Apart from taking steps to implement the recommendations of the National Integration Council, the Central Government have suggested from time to time

various measures to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for curbing the communal problem effectively and have also impressed upon them the need for maintaining utmost vigilance, particularly in communally sensitive areas, to prevent the outbreak of any disturbances and for taking stringent action at the earliest indication of any breach of peace. During 1972, four Regional Conferences were held at Bangalore, Bombay, Nainital and Calcutta in order to bring home to officers in-charge of districts more prone to communal trouble, all aspects of the problem.

6. In July 1972 a separate Division was constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to national integration. This Division is concerned with matters relating to communal, regional and linguistic tension, implementation of safeguards to linguistic minorities, general problems and grievances of religious and other minorities and weaker sections of society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7. To assist voluntary agencies in the task of national integration the Ministry of Home Affairs, have a small scheme of grants-in-aid for such voluntary organisations and institutions for undertaking specific activities in the cause of national integration. Under the scheme, Study Projects have also been assigned to reputed scholars/institutions for objective examination of basic issue relating to national integration.

8. Special cells under the personal supervision of the Chief Minister have been constituted in many States to look into the grievances of Harijans, tribals and the minorities.

9. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has in recent years concentrated on campaigns aimed at strengthening the forces of integration and countering divisive forces like communalism, regionalism, casteism and linguistic chauvinism. This has been one of the Central themes of the mass communication effort in the recent past, and has been propagated through various media including

films. To encourage production of films of aesthetic value and social harmony, a scheme of national awards for films has been instituted. This scheme includes awards for films on National Integration.

10. Efforts are constantly being made to implement the statutory provisions that exist to safeguard the interests of linguistic minorities and of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11. An evaluation of school text book has been undertaken by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and books containing material prejudicial to national intergration have been recommended for elimination from the curriculum.

12. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders, National Intergration Samitis have been set up in various universities and affiliated colleges. There are now 60 samitis functioning in universities and 56 in affiliated colleges throughout the country. It is proposed to set up these committees in all universities and colleges. These samitis have been found very useful in minimizing communal or regional tendencies amongst students and teachers' organisations and in promoting mutual tolerance and unity.

13. Recently a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister consisting of members drawn broadly from amongst the Union Council of Ministers, State Chief Ministers, Political parties represented in Parliament and others has been set up to make recommendations on the future role and task of the National Integration Council and the lines on which it should be reconstituted. The Committee which met on 24th August, 1973 discussed the following matters:—

- (1) Communal situation;
- (2) Situation arising out of incidents affecting persons belonging to a Scheduled Castes;
- (3) Problems of regional tension; and

- (4) Action taken on the recommendations of the National Integration Council.

The Committee is likely to meet again in the near future after complete information about the extent of implementation of the recommendations of the National Integration Council by State Government and views and suggestions of the members on different problems have been received.

Suggestion by Ex-Finance and Planning Minister of Gujarat for revising the Fifth Plan

2119. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat's Ex-Finance and Planning Minister had suggested to the Centre to revise the country's Fifth Plan in view of the present economic situation and availability of resources; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government is not aware of the suggestions made by Gujarat's Ex-Finance and Planning Minister regarding the revision of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise. However, the Fifth Plan will be finalised after taking into account all relevant factors including the present economic situation, the availability of resources and the performance of economy in 1973-74.

Attention is also invited to the reply given Unstarred Question No. 1050 in Lok Sabha on 27-2-1974.

Growth Rate of Industrial Giants

2120. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of top 101 industrial giants in the private sector showed a marked decline in 1972-73; and

(b) whether their total assets increased by only 7.7 per cent compared with 8.2 per cent, in the previous year, whereas the dominant position of the public sector undertakings, on the other hand, remained unchanged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Attention of Government has been drawn to the findings of a non-official survey of the Corporate Sector conducted by the ECONOMIC TIMES Research Bureau (February 1974) indicating that while the total assets of the top 101 private sector companies increased by 7.7 percent in 1972-73 as compared with a rise of 8.2 percent in 1971-72, the dominant position of public sector undertakings in the economy remained unchanged.

Future of Chandigarh and Transfer of Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana

2121. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India would decide the future of Chandigarh and the transfer of Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana by January, 1975 as envisaged in the Award given four years ago;

(b) if so, whether the necessary arrangements are being made for the transfer of the areas concerned and whether the State Governments concerned have also been informed about the proposed transfer; and

(c) whether the State Governments or the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana have struck any divergent note?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The decision of the Government in regard to Chandigarh, Fazilka and Abohar is already contained in the Press Communique issued on 29th January, 1970. The State Governments concerned have been duly informed of the decision. The boundary Commission has not yet been set up but the matter is receiving attention of Government.

Proposal regarding allotment of Time to Leaders of Political Parties in Orissa to Broadcast their Speeches from A.I.R., Bhubaneswar

2122. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of allotting some time for the broadcast of speeches by Leaders from different political parties in Orissa from All India Radio, Bhubaneswar was considered by Government;

(b) whether any agreement was reached in this regard; and

(c) if not, the difficulties which stood in the way of Government for taking a decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government would welcome any agreed arrangement on the question of allocation of time for political broadcasts on sound and TV media. However, attempts made, in the past, by the Election Commission to obtain an all-Party consensus on such an arrangement at the time of elections have not been successful so far.

Allotment of Employees on creation of New or Bifurcation of existing Postal/ Telegraph Divisions

2123. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points of rules and regulations governing the allotment of employees in the case of creation of new or the bifurcation of the existing Postal/ Telegraph Divisions and Sub Divisions within a P&T Circle;

(b) whether any preference is given to an employee in his allotment to his native/nearest Division/Sub Division; and

(c) whether the Government would consider the stipulation of a system of preferences in allotment for the benefit of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Options are given to all the staff whose immediate liability for transfer is affected by the bifurcation/creation of new divisions and sub-divisions. Efforts are then made to post them in the unit of their choice, but if the number of optees to any of the units formed as a result of bifurcation is more than the number of posts in that unit are allotted to that unit and the rest allotted to the other unit.

(b) Option is given to every employee to choose the unit of his choice and to the extent possible, options are accepted.

(c) This is already being done to the extent indicated above.

Usefulness of Thorium in Nuclear Power Generation

2124. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's atomic energy planners are examining the reported American scepticism about the usefulness of thorium in nuclear power generation; and

(b) whether any process has been developed through which thorium can be converted into fissile materials because of our huge thorium reserves?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy is aware of the problems which are encountered in the utilization of thorium. Because of the absence of any fissile material in natural thorium, large scale utilisation of thorium for nuclear power generation can be ensured only by converting it through a nuclear power reactor into the fissile material U_{233} .

(b) When thorium is used as a blanket material in a fast breeder reactor, it is converted into U_{233} which can then be used as a fissile material for generating power. The Department of Atomic Energy has already initiated action on the development of fast breeder reactors. The 40 MW Fast Breeder Test Reactor now under construction at the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam will be used to develop the various technologies involved in the large scale utilisation of thorium.

Talks between Planning Commissions of India and Nepal

2127. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Planning Commission of India and Nepal held talks in New Delhi in the month of February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed there and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects dealt with were economic cooperation between the two coun-

tries in the design and construction of Karnali and Devi Ghat Power Projects in Nepal, road between Kathmandu and Dhankuta, setting up of a come plant and a sugar mill in Nepal and Nepal's programmes of animal husbandry and sheep breeding, horticulture, prevention of soil erosion and assistance to Nepalese Technical Institutes. Specific measures to expedite implementation of projects in which mutual cooperation of the two countries has been accepted, have also been agreed.

फैलिस्तानी छात्रों द्वारा अरब लीग मिशन के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय पर अधिकार किया जाना

2128. श्री हुकम घन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फैलिस्तानी छात्रों ने करवारी 1974 में अरब लीग मिशन के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय पर अधिकार कर लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्र लद्द में उपसंचारी (श्री एफ० एच० भोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कुछ फैलिस्तानी छात्रों ने जेनेवा सम्मेलन के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए 6 से 9 फरवरी, 1974 तक नई दिल्ली में अरब राज्य लीग मिशन के कार्यालय पर अधिकार कर लिया था ।

Revision of Rules and Regulations in regard to giving of Central Government Advertisement to Newspapers

2129. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the rules and regulations in regard to giving of Central Government advertisement to (i) big (ii) medium and (iii) small newspapers;

(b) whether Government are considering to revise the existing rules and regulations with a view to give more facilities to medium and small newspapers; and

(c) total value of advertisement given by the Central Government to (i) big (ii) medium and (iii) small newspapers during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The following basic considerations are kept in view while selecting newspapers and periodicals for use of Government advertisements:—

- (i) effective circulation;
- (ii) regularity in publication;

(iii) range and type of readership;

(iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics;

(v) production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the funds available;

(vi) acceptability of advertisement rates for Government publicity requirements.

(b). The existing policy is aimed at making increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in the Indian languages, consistent with the objectives sought to be achieved through the advertisements released by Government.

(c) The requisite information is given below:—

	1970-71 Rs.	1971-72 Rs.	1972-73 Rs.
Big newspapers	94,81,206	1,07,25,516	95,37,925
Medium newspapers .	42,34,957	49,01,116	44,95,003
Small newspapers	40,18,522	32,22,284	52,19,903

NOTE :

Big newspapers with circulation over 50,000 Medium newspapers with circulation between 15001 and 50,000. Small newspapers with circulation up to 15,000.

Unfair trade practices of Singer Sewing Machine Co. U.S.A.

2130. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities in India of the 'Singer Sewing Machine Co. U.S.A.' and total paid up capital of the company;

(b) total amount remitted by the company under each head-year-wise, during the last three years;

(c) whether it has been alleged that this foreign company manufacturers sewing machine needles at Madurai under a company called 'SINGER-TVS' sells the stocks so produced to Singer Sewing Machine Co. who sell through their own dealers and shops only and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the action being taken to put a stop to such unfair and restrictive trade practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production in Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd.

2131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 447 on the 25th July, 1973 regarding Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. and state itemwise actual current production of Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): Information regarding the items and production for the year 1973 is given below:—

Name of the item	Quantity in tonnes
1. Tooth Paste . . .	4684
2. Tooth Powder . . .	628
3. Face Cream/snow	57
4. Talcum/toilet powder . . .	281

Information pertaining to oils and shampoos etc. is not readily available.

Laying of Reports of Commission Set up under the Commission of Inquiry Act on the Table of Lok Sabha

2132. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports of the Commissions set up under the Commission of Inquiry Act submitted to the Government during the last three years;

(b) the titles of the reports submitted to the Government during this period;

(c) which of these reports had been laid on the table of the House during the same period; and

(d) the reasons why all the reports were not laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) According to the available information three Commissions have submitted their reports to the Government;

(b) (1) The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Santa Cruz Airport incident of 3rd March, 1973.

(2) The report of the Commission of Inquiry (Shahdara disturbances of August 19-22, 1972).

(3) The report of the Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj;

(c) The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Santa Cruz Airport

incident of 3rd March, 1973 was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 19th April, 1973, and the report of the Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 1973.

(d) The report of the Commission of Inquiry (Shahdara disturbances of August 19-22, 1972) has not yet been laid on the Table of the House since the appeal in the criminal case arising out of the death of Onkar Singh is pending.

Infra-structure facilities to private Industry

2133. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide some infra-structure facilities to the private industry; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government have always attached importance to the development of infra-structure facilities for industry. The development of power, transport and communications has been given special priority. The State Governments have set up Industrial Estates and Industrial Areas and provided other necessary infra-structure facilities for the establishment of industrial units.

सरकारी सेवाओं में नियुक्तियों के बास्ते में राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की स्थितावस्था

2134. श्री भूषण चत्वारी : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह घटाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को सरकारी सेवाओं में नियुक्त अव्यवा पुनर्नियुक्ति के बास्ते में दियायें दी गयी है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी रियायतों से कितने राजनीतिक पीड़ित लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें किसकिस पद पर नियुक्त किया गया?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्यिक विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) :
(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। उन्हें दी गई रियायतों
के सारांश का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि इन रियायतों के
लागू करने के आदेश बहुत पहले (वर्ष 1948
तथा 1949) में ही जारी किए गए थे,
इसलिये इन रियायतों के लिए पात्र राजनीतिक
पीड़ितों द्वारा इन आदेशों के जारी होने के
तुरन्त बाद ही उनका लाभ उठा लिया गया
होगा। वर्ष 1948 तथा 1949 में जारी
किए गए आदेशों के आधार पर देश के सभी
भागों में कैले हुए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों
तथा उनके सम्बन्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों
में विभिन्न नियुक्तिकर्ता तथा अन्य प्राधिकरणों
द्वारा राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की नियुक्ति
की गई है। इस ध्यान में रखते हुए, गत तीन
वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की
संख्या जिन्हें इन रियायतों से लाभान्वित किया
गया है, और उन राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के नाम
तथा उन्हें दिए गए पदों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना
एकत्रित करना कठिन होगा। तथापि, यह
उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि श्री ऐस० एन०
मिश्र द्वारा पूछे गये लोक सभा अवारांकित
प्रश्न संख्या 3836 दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर,
1970 के सम्बन्ध में एकत्रित की गई तथा
सदन के पटल पर रखी गई सूचना से प्रकट
होता है कि वर्ष 1969 तथा 1970 के दौरान
मंत्रालयों/विभागों में, जिनमें उनके सम्बन्ध
तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं,
किसी भी राजनीतिक पीड़ित को नियुक्त
नहीं किया गया था। इस प्रकार यह सम्भावना
है कि वर्ष 1971, 1972 तथा 1973

के दौरान भी ऐसे राजनीतिक पीड़ित नहीं
होंगे जो इन रियायतों द्वारा लाभान्वित हुए
हों, क्योंकि इन रियायतों को वर्ष 1948
तथा 1949 में अधिसूचित किया गया था
और उनका लाभ बहुत पहले ही वर्ष 1948
तथा उसके कुछ ही वर्षों के भीतर उठा लिया
गया होगा।

जिन व्यक्तियों ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों
में भाग लिया था और उस कारण से जिन्हें
सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश पाने के सामान्य
प्रवासीरों का लाभ उठाने से, जबकि वे उस समय
निर्धारित आयु सीमाओं के अन्दर आते थे,
रोक दिया गया था। उन्हें संघीय (फैडन)
लोक सेवा आयोग (अब संघ लोक सेवा आयोग)
अधिवक्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन अन्य
प्राधिकरणों द्वारा ली गई किसी ऐसी
परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए जिसमें कि यदि वे
राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों में भाग न लेते तो सामान्य
दंग से बैठ सकते थे, 29-11-1948 को जारी
किए गए आदेशों के द्वारा एक प्रवास दिय
गया था, जिसने कि वे परीक्षा के मात्रम् होने
की तारीख को 35 वर्ष की आयु के न हुए हों।
यह रियायत 1-12-1951 तक लागू थी।

29-11-48 को जारी किए गए आदेशों
के अनुसार, जिनमें अहंतादों के सम्बन्ध में
निर्धारित शर्तों का पूर्णदृष्टा निर्धारित किया गया
था और जिनमें उम्मीदवारों की योग्यताओं
के मूल्यांकन पर प्रभाव डालने वाली अन्य बातें
भी समान थीं, सार्वजनिक सेवा के लिए उम्मी-
दवारों का चयन करने वाले प्राधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में भाग लेने को प्रतिरिक्षित
अहंता के रूप में मान सकते थे और ऐसे
उम्मीदवारों को जिन्होंने देश की स्वतंत्रता
के लिए त्याग किए थे उन्हें तरजीह दे सकते
थे।

3. दिनांक 11-7-49 को जारी किए
गए एक अन्य आदेश के अनुसार केन्द्रीय
सरकार के ऐसे मुख्य कर्मचारी, जिन्हें

उनकी देश भक्ति की कार्बाइडों अथवा देश की स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलनों में भाग लेने के कारण नौकरी से हटा दिया गया, पदच्युत कर दिया गया अथवा बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था, या जिन्होंने देश भक्ति से प्रेरित होकर अथवा राष्ट्रीय आनंदोलनों में भाग लेने के उद्देश्य से अपनी नियुक्ति से त्याग पत्र दे दिया था उन्हें भारत सरकार के अधीन पुनर्नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र घनाया गया था (किन्तु उन्हें बहाल नहीं किया गया, जब तक कि किसी मामले में ऐसा करने के आदेश पहले ही न दे दिए गए हों)। पुनर्नियुक्ति की ऐसी पात्रता यथासम्भव, उन्हीं पदों अथवा प्रेस्टों के लिए प्रदान की गई थी, जिन से उन्हें हटाया अथवा बर्खास्त किया गया था या अथवा जिनसे उन्हींने त्याग पत्र दिया था अथवा जो पद उनके समकक्ष अथवा, उनसे ऊँचे थे। यदि वे अन्य सभी दूषित से, नौकरी के लिए पात्र थे, तो उनके मामलों में आयु-सीमाओं सम्बन्धी प्रतिवर्त्ती में छूट दे दी गई थी, क्योंकि अधिवर्तिता की आयु वही थी जितनी कि यदि वे निरन्तर सेवा में बने रहते तो उन पर लागू होती।

Representation of M.P. in Central Industrial Licensing Committee

2135. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Madhya Pradesh has demanded representation in the Central Industrial Licensing Committee as the State had enough industrial potential but it lacked infra-structure, and had to depend on Centre for improvement of infra-structure; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-

MANIAM): (a) Government are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Atoms for Peace Programme

2136. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will help this country in its atoms for peace programme viz. generation of power etc.;

(b) if not, whether the recently concluded treaty with Russia regarding collaboration in the field of Atomic Energy will compensate for non-signature of SALT; and

(c) if not how is it programmed to meet the crucial delay in indigenous power generation through atomic power plants due to non-availability of equipment and also due to ban imposed by exporting countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) to (c). The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the agreement signed as a result of these talks are a bilateral affairs between the USA and USSR which have no repercussions on the Indian nuclear programme. The 15-Year Agreement and Trade Cooperation recently signed between India and USSR states that collaboration in the fields of atomic energy should be further developed. Such collaboration was already provided for in a 1961 agreement.

Decline in Communal Clashes

2137. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a declining trend in communal clashes in recent years; and

(b) if so, the number of clashes in 1971, 1972 and 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The communal situation in the country has shown improvement since 1971. As against 31 incidents in 1971, there have been 240 incidents in 1972 and 242, in 1973.

Postal Rates for Envelopes and Post Cards

2138. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state as to how the Indian Postal rates, in Indian equivalent, for envelopes and post cards compare with those in Brazil, U.S.S.R. U.S.A. and China.

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): Information regarding postage rates prevailing in the foreign countries is being ascertained and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

उद्घोगों को दी गई लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी छूट को वापिस लेना।

2139. श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी : क्या आधिकारिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने उन 10 उद्घोगों को काम जारी रखने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये निवेश दिया है जिन को दी गई लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी छूट गत 31 अक्टूबर को वापिस ले ली गई थी :

(ख) दी गई छूट को वापिस लेने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें पुनः यह छूट देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन उद्घोगों के नाम क्या हैं ?

आधिकारिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और

प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री श्री० सुहरदम०प्पम०) : (क) से (ग) : दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1973 को अधिसूचना सं० एम० प्र० 98 (ई) / आई०डी०आर०ए०/29 बी०/73/1 जो सदन के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है, में सरकार ने उद्घोग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों से कुछ श्रेणियों के उपकरणों को छुट दी थी । पहले से ही लाइसेंसक्रित/पंजीकृत उत्पादन क्रमाग्रामों तथा दुर्लभ कच्चे माल की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक मार्गों को देखते हुये इन छूटों को, निम्नलिखित सूचीबद्ध उद्घोगों पर स बाद में 3 अक्टूबर, 1973 को वापिस ले लिया गया :—

1. स्केप पर आधारित विजली को अट्रियों से निर्मित सभी कोटियों के इस्पात ।
2. लोहे व इस्पात के पाइप व ट्र्यूवें और स्टेनलीस की ट्र्यूवें ।
3. चमकीली छड़े ।
4. टिन के फिब्बे व धातु के डिब्बे ।
5. ड्रम व बैटल ।
6. मृदु इस्पात, विशिष्ट इस्पात के तार और मिश्र धातु इस्पात-आलेपित व अनालेपित ।
7. इस्पात की रि-रोलिंग ।
8. अलौह अर्द्ध मिश्रधातु फेट उत्पादन व एक्सट्रजन एल्यूनियम सेमियों से इतुर ।
9. ज्वास्टिक से बनी बस्तुयें ।
10. उद्घोगपदोगी गैसें ।

इस अधिनियम की धारा 29 व की उप-धारा (2) के उपबन्धों के घनुसार लम्ब उद्घोग क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के अलावा उपर्युक्त बस्तुओं को अब इन उद्घोगों में घपने उपकरणों का कार्य चलाने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना पड़ेगा ।

Harnessing Solar Energy to meet Energy Crisis

2140. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to harness solar energy to meet the energy crisis; and

(b) the further steps envisaged in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has set up an expert committee to assess the potential in solar energy for specific areas of application. The report of the Committee is expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) Coordinated R & D Programmes will be taken up for the successful exploitation of the solar energy in the light of the final recommendations of the expert committee.

Inter-State Boundary Disputes

2141. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inter-state boundary disputes pending in the country at present and the period for which each of these are pending;

(b) the steps taken to resolve the disputes; and

(c) the stage at which these disputes stand at present and the further steps envisaged to settle them quickly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The existing boundary disputes which relate to the boundaries between Maharashtra and Karnataka and Karnataka and Kerala, Assam and Nagaland boundary and the boundary between Punjab and Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have arisen after the reorganisation of States in 1956, creation of Naga-

land in 1963 and reorganisation of Punjab in 1966 respectively.

(b) and (c). In regard to the boundary disputes between Maharashtra and Karnataka and Karnataka and Kerala, efforts to evolve a solution which would command maximum acceptability have been in progress. In this connection attention is also invited to the replies given in this House on the 27th February, 1974 to Starred Question No. 110 and the supplementaries thereto. In the case of the dispute relating to Assam-Nagaland boundary, Government have appointed an Adviser to ascertain the facts relating to this boundary and the need for any adjustments and also to bring about an agreed solution. His recommendations are awaited. As for the dispute relating to the boundaries between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, efforts in the direction of securing a mutually agreed solution are continuing.

Appointment of Boundary Commission for Punjab and Haryana

2142. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in the appointment of boundary commission under the Prime Minister's award of 29th January, 1970 in respect of Haryana-Punjab dispute over Chandigarh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The decision of the Government in regard to Chandigarh is already contained in the Press Communiqué which had issued on the 29th January, 1970, and there is no question of appointment of a Commission in regard thereto.

Enforcement of Curfew in Ahmedabad

2143. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Commissioner of Ahmedabad issued Orders for shooting at sight in the city for violation of curfew orders in January, 1974 during riots; and

(b) if so, the number of days for which the curfew order was enforced and the number of casualties resulting thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No orders to shoot at sight for breach of curfew were issued.

(b). The curfew orders have remained in force in Ahmedabad during certain hours from the night of 9/10 January, 1974 till date, same on 18th January to 20th January, 1974.

None was shot at for violation of curfew orders.

Atrocities on Linguistic Minorities in Karnataka and Maharashtra

2144. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal for an independent inquiry by the Centre into atrocities committed against the linguistic minorities in Karnataka and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Talks with Maharashtra-Karnataka Chief Ministers on Boundary Dispute

2145. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Home Minister and the Prime Minister had held talks with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra with a view to evolve a solution of the border dispute between the two States;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of these talks; and

(c) whether in case the two Chief Ministers fail to reach an accord on border issue, the Centre would evolve a solution and enforce it on the two States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the answers given in this House on the 27th February, 1974, to Starred Question No. 110 and the supplementaries thereto.

Postal Services in Eastern India

2146. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Postal Services in Eastern India is bad resulting in delay in receiving letters in the area from different parts of India and inside Eastern region itself; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Mail communication on trunk routes were disrupted during the month of December, 1973 and first half of January, 1974 due to IAC lockout. Even after the termination of locomen's strike normal train services took some time to be fully restored. Now near normalcy has been restored.

tored in both IAC flights and train running. Consequently mail circulation has become normal.

(b). During the strike period, alternate air and railway services were extensively utilized. Road services were also used wherever possible.

Differences Between West Bengal and Planning Commission

2147. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sharp differences between the West Bengal Government and the Planning Commission over next year's annual plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for these differences??

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jobs for Unemployed in Delhi

2149. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has submitted to the Central Government scheme worth Rs. 250 crore for providing jobs to persons in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b).

Against the tentative ceiling of Rs. 250 lakhs allotted to the Delhi Administration under the Half-Million Jobs Programme, 45 schemes conforming to the guidelines and involving outlays amounting to Rs. 156.42 lakhs and aiming at securing employment opportunities for 11,198 persons have been approved. Two new schemes and one revised scheme of the value of Rs. 167 lakhs are under consideration. The break-up of the schemes approved so far by the type of schemes, financial outlay approved and employment expected is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	No. of schemes	Outlay approved (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment potential (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Self-employment and Infrastructure Development Schemes	8	89.87	5829
2.	Training and stipendiary employment schemes	35	61.56	4825
3.	Subsidised and Incentive Employment schemes	2	4.99	544
TOTAL:		45	156.42	11198

Microwave Project Between India and Sri Lanka

2150. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new microwave project between Indian and Sri Lanka has been proposed; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and its capacity and foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. It is proposed to connect Madurai (India) to Colombo (Sri Lanka) by a line of sight microwave system.

(b) Detailed surveys for engineering the link are in progress in both the countries. After completion of survey, the link will be engineered and estimates prepared. The cost, capacity and foreign exchange involved can be worked out only after the engineering is done.

Loss to P&T Department in Various Agitations

2151. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by P&T Department during the last six months due to violent agitations in the country by various organisations; and

(b) what steps Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The amount of loss assessed so far comes to about Rs. 3,83,410.00.

(b) The Department has taken steps to keep a very close and effective liaison with the State Governments at all levels of local, civil and police authorities.

Production of Newsprint during Fourth Plan Period

2152. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of Indian newsprint during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) whether the target was fully achieved, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The target was to achieve a production of 1.5 lakh tonnes per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan Period. The target could not be achieved because the newsprint schemes licensed in the private sector did not materialise.

Indo-German Agreement for Cooperation in the Field of Science & Technology

2153. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-German agreement for cooperation in the field of Science and Technology has been concluded in February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof-

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Indo-German agreement on cooperation in the field of Science and Technology will be concluded shortly.

(b). The agreement provides for exchange of information, technical documentation, exchange of scientists, exports, and execution of research projects. Certain areas of science and technology have been identified for this cooperation which include geosciences, materials research, life sciences,

non-nuclear energy technology (coal processing, hydrogenation, gasification, upgrading of low-value coal), electronics, mechanical engineering.

Implementation of Bhatt Committee

2154. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what time Government will take to study and implement the recommendations of the High-powered Committee appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri R. S. Bhatt, Chairman, India Investment Centre;

(b) whether the Committee have propounded far reaching measures to remote new entrepreneurship and medium scale enterprises such as widening of present tax holiday provisions, relief in existing provisions of Company Law and tax exemption to eligible entrepreneurs on their personal incomes upto a limited amount and for a limited period, waiver regarding remuneration payable to working directors, classification of medium scale industries with an investment of Rs. 1 crore, change in Government's approach towards equity financing etc.; and

(c) whether these measures, if implemented will encourage and ensure smooth transition of small enterprises to medium scale units-

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). The various recommendations of the Committee on Development of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs are under examination in consultation with various Departments/Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments and financial institutions. A number of agencies are involved in the processing of these recommendations, Government expect to take early decision on these recommendations.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The Committee has held the view that accelerated growth of industry is possible by harnessing new entrepreneurial

talents derived from the following sources:-

- (i) By expansion of successful small scale enterprises.
- (ii) Technical and management executives of existing medium and large enterprises.
- (iii) Scientists and technologists from universities and research bodies.
- (iv) Non-resident Indians falling in any of the above categories.

Charges of corruption against Shri Chimanbhai Patel, Ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat

2156. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges of graft and corruption have been levelled against Shri Chimanbhai Patel, the Ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat, in a memorandum submitted to her recently; and

(b) whether Government have investigated into the charges and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). No memorandum containing any charges of graft and corruption against Shri Chimanbhai Patel, ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat has been received.

(b). Does not arise.

Closure of Industrial Units in Delhi for want of Coal and Oil

2157. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of industrial units in the Capital are facing closure for want of coal and diesel oil;

(b) whether it has hampered the production of essential items; and

(c) if so, the necessary measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Director of Industries of Delhi State has reported that he has received no reports of closure because of shortage of coal and diesel oil. The Delhi Administration is keeping under continuous review the shortfalls in arrivals of coal and taking up the matter with the Railway authorities, whenever necessary.

Alleged Threat to cut Bombay High Court Telephones

2158. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report on the 30th January, 1974 regarding alleged threat to cut Bombay High Court Telephones; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Facts of the case are:

Telephone No. Bombay-250237 working for Prothonotary and senior Master of the High Court fell in arrear in respect of a bill for Rs. 312.20 to be paid before 15th November, 1973. On 12th December 1973, formal telephonic reminder was tried with no response from this number. Consequently, it was disconnected on 21st January, 1974. However, representative of the High Court met the telephone authorities on 24th January, 1974 (afternoon) and the telephone was restored on the following day. The dues were paid on 29th January, 1974. The other case relates to Bombay telephone No. 25437 working for the keeper of High Court. Here again the

bill for Rs. 412/- to be paid by 10th December, 1973 was not paid. Telephonic reminders were given on 12th December, 1973, and the phone was disconnected on 21st January 1974, and reconnected on 25th January, 1974 after the representative of the High Court contacted the General Manager Telephone in the previous afternoon. This bill was paid on 31st January 1974. In both the cases the Divisional Engineer Telephones had intimated the party separately before affecting disconnection. It may be stated for the information of Hon'ble Members that telephone connections of the Judges of the High Court alone are exempt from disconnection. The above two telephones do not fall under that category.

Documentary Film Festival held in Berlin

2159. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the documentary film festival held recently in Berlin;

(b) whether Indian films won award; and

(c) if so, their names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. India participated in the VIIIth International Agricultural Film Competition held in Berlin from the 21st to 26th January, 1974, and the following five documentary films produced by the Films Division were awarded:—

S. No.	Title of Film	Award Won
1.	The Golden Vine	Golden Ear
2.	The Farmer's Wife	Silver Ear
3.	Safety in the Use of Tractors	Bronze Ear
4.	Incubation and Hatching	Bronze Ear
5.	Marked Marches Ahead Food and Agricultural Organisation's Osiris Award.	

Cement production in Fourth Plan

2160. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total target of cement production in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether this target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) 18.00 million tonnes.

(b). No, Sir.

Employment provided under 'Half-a-Million Jobs' Programme in Orissa

2161. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing employment in Orissa under the 'Half-a Million Jobs programme;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose district-wise; and

(c) the number of educated and un-educated persons provided employment during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government of Orissa were allocated a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 280 lakhs under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme 1973-74. Schemes involving Central assistance of Rs. 263.56 lakhs with an employment potential of about 20,800 jobs have been formally sanctioned. 50 per cent of the Central assistance has already been released to the State Government for implementing the schemes as per actual requirements of funds for programmes under implementation.

On the basis of information available at present the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 70.95 lakhs and have created employment for 9,793 educated unemployed persons belonging to different disciplines upto December, 1973.

(b) In the guidelines issued for the Programme, the State Government were requested to create employment opportunities in the State, as far as possible district-wise, but no district-wise allocations of funds have been made by the Government of India.

(c) Figures of employment provided to educated and uneducated persons during 1973-74 in Orissa under programmes other than the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, are not yet available.

Indebtedness amongst Tribals in various Blocks in Orissa

2162. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State of Orissa to collect the extent and nature of indebtedness among the Tribals in the various blocks in the State; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government to give relief to these communities in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The State Government and the Tribal Development Agencies have been asked to undertake a survey of the extent of indebtedness to money-lenders of the Scheduled Tribes living in Blocks covered by the Tribal Development Agencies Projects of Ganjam and Koraput districts, with a view to evolving a suitable mechanism for debt relief operations and post-debt relief care. The survey has not yet completed.

**Applications for Telephone Connections
in Rajkot**

2163. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the year 1973 for new telephone connections in Rajkot in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of connections provided; and

(c) the number of cases pending and the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) 1048 applications for new connections in Rajkot were received in 1973.

(b) 340 connections were provided in 1973.

(c) 2787 demands including those of 1973 are at present pending for want of spare capacity. The expansion of Rajkot Exchange by another 3000 lines has already been approved, out of which 1500 lines have been programmed for installation during next year.

Atomic Power Plant in Western Region

2164. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-Starred Question No. 483 on 14th November, 1973 regarding setting up of an atomic power station in Saurashtra and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the report of the Site Selection Committee; and

(b) if so, the proposed location of the atomic plant in the western region?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF
SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):**

(a). No, Sir. The report has been referred back to the Committee for certain additional information on site conditions.

(b). Does not arise.

Uniform Price of Cement in All States

2165. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of making cement available to all the States at a uniform rate;

(b) whether any change in the freight pool system is being thought of, and if so, the mechanism being evolved by which uniform sale price of cement can be made effective; and

(c) whether any final decision with regard to dual price policy for the sale of cement has been taken, and if so, the nature thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. B. RANA):** (a). A uniform f.o.r. destination price for sale of cement throughout the country has already been fixed by the Central Government in terms of clause 8 of the Cement Control Order, 1967, as amended from time to time. According to clause 10 of the Cement Control Order, the State Governments are empowered to fix the wholesale and retail price of cement. In fixing the wholesale or retail price, the State Governments have to pay due regard to the uniform f.o.r. destination price fixed by the Central Government, handling and transport charges, godown charges, stockists margin of profit, local taxes, if any, and additional road transport charges, where allowed. These elements, except the f.o.r. destination price, which go into the fixation of wholesale or retail price, vary from State to State and from place to place within the same State.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government of India.

Production of Indian Films in English

2166. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of encouraging production of English films in India and also dubbing Hindi and regional language films into English with a view to enhancing the acceptability of Indian films in the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government favours the initiatives being taken by some Indian film-makers to sub-title and dub films in Indian and foreign languages which facilitates wider dissemination at home and abroad.

(b) The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation has a sub-titling plant and the Film Finance Corporation has recently dubbed some selected films in French. If results are encouraging, the experiment could be expanded.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में नियुक्ति की प्रगती

2167. श्री पंजा लाल बारूपाल : क्या ग्रौषोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में नैमित्क तथा नियमित कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति को प्रणाली क्या है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में रोजगार कार्यालय के द्वारा नैमित्क तथा नियमित आधार पर कितने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई; और

(ग) इस समय कितने नैमित्क कर्मचारी वहां कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उन्हें कितनियों के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किया गया है?

ग्रौषोगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियार्द रहमान अंसारी) : (क) रोजगार दफ्तर (एम्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज) तथा कर्मचारियों सेकेटरियट इन्स्टीट्यूट जो एक सरकारी संगठन है को रिक्त पदों की सूचना दी जाती है। यह सूचना न.टिस बोर्ड पर भी सागाई जाती है तथा [उम्मीदवारों में से इस हेतु विविध गठित चयन समिति द्वारा अङ्गता प्राप्त व्यक्ति साक्षात्कार के बाद चुने जाते हैं।

(ख) 1972 तथा 1973 की अवधि में नियमित रूप से किसी भी कर्मचारी की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई थी। खादी ग्रामोद्योग ने अनियत आधार (कैनुअल बैंसिस) पर नियुक्ति हेतु ओजगार दफ्तर से उम्मीदवार मांगे थे उनके प्रत्यक्षतर में रोजगार दफ्तर ने साक्षात्कार की तारीख तक किसी का भी नाम नहीं भेजा था।

(ग) 1 मार्च, 1974 को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में केवल 2 अनियत कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। ऊपर (क) में बतायी रीति के अनुसार उनकी नियुक्ति की गई थी।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बारे में अशोक मेहता समिति का प्रतिबेदन

2168. श्री पंजा लाल बारूपाल : क्या ग्रौषोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अशोक मेहता समिति की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है।

ग्रौषोगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियार्द रहमान अंसारी) : जानकारी इकट्ठी को जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रखा दी जायेगा।

Prosecutions Launched by C.B.I. against Public Servants in 1973-74

2169. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has launched prosecution proceedings against a number of public servants during 1973-74.

(b) the number of officers against whom such proceedings have been launched; and

(c) the nature of the charges against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Prosecutions were launched by the Central Bureau of Investigation against 377 Public Servants (including 71 of Gazetted or comparable status) during 1st January, 1973 to 31st January, 1974, on charges relating to demand and acceptance of illegal gratification, possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income, causing illegal pecuniary advantage, criminal misconduct, bribery and corruption, forgery, misappropriation, cheating, etc.

Shortage of raw material in Small Industries in Karnataka

2170. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government of India for allocation and supply of raw materials to small manufacturers by those who manufacture both raw materials as well the finished products particularly in the State of Karnataka during 1972-73; and

(b) the assessment for shortage of raw materials for the small scale industries in the State of Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). While there is no statutory obligation on the part of manufacturers of both raw materials and finished products to make available a part of their production of raw materials to the small scale units, on receipt of specific request they are persuaded to make available a part of their production of raw materials to the small scale units.

Certain steps towards liberalisation of imports of raw materials for small scale industries have been taken by Government. These include the following:

1. Small scale units engaged in priority industries are allowed import of raw materials, components on the basis of single shift capacity assessed jointly by the State Director of Industries and Director, Small Industries Service Institute subject to the approval of a Special Committee appointed by CCI&E. Pending such assessment, import of raw materials is allowed on the following basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for each half year:

Industry	Import entitlement in relation to the value of machinery
(i) Chemicals, drugs, medicines and pesticides formulation	100%
(ii) Electronic components and instruments	70%
(iii) Other industries	40%

2. In regard to non-priority industries, small scale units get import licences for raw materials on the basis of 40 per cent (instead of 30 per cent) of the value of machinery installed subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh (instead of Rs. 75,000) per annum.

3. Units engaged in non-priority industries reserved for small scale sector will

get an additional allocation to the extent of 20 per cent of their entitlement.

4. Maximum limit for import licences to be issued to small scale units set up by ex-servicemen and graduate engineers and to those set up in backward areas has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to 1.5 lakhs.

These facilities are availed of by all the small scale units including those from Karnataka State.

(b) No separate assessment of shortages for Karnataka State has been worked out.

Production of T.V. sets during 1974

2171. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state the number of production of T.V. sets produced during the current year?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The total production of T.V. sets during the calendar year 1973 was around 75,000.

T.V. stations to be established during Fifth Plan .

2172. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of new T.V. Stations going to be established during the current Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The T.V. stations at Delhi, Bombay (with a relay Centre at Poona), Srinagar and a transmitting station at Amritsar are already functioning. The other stations at Madras, Lucknow, (with a relay Centre at Kanpur), Calcutta, (with relay Centres at Kharagpur and Asansol), and Jullundur (with a relay Centre at Kasauli) will be established during the Fifth Plan as a result of completion of on-going Fourth Plan schemes. In addition,

three more mother stations at Patna, Cuttack and Hyderabad and 18 Relay Centres attached to them are likely to be established as new Fifth Plan schemes to give on-going coverage to the areas which will be served by the Settallite Instructional Television Experiment.

Grievances of Tribals of Tripura

2173. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) if the Prime Minister has received a memorandum from Tripura, Rajya Upajati Gana Mukti Parishad, in December, 1973 regarding the grievances of tribals of Tripura.

(b) if so, the demand made by tribals of Tripura in that memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The demands are indicated in the statement attached.

(c). Government are anxious to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes and to ensure their economic and educational development. In the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 3 Crores has tentatively been provided for the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Tribes/Castes in Tripura.

Statement

1. Reconstitution of Tribal Reserve in Tripura comprising the existing contiguous tribal areas where there are preponderance of tribal population.

2. Specific legislation prohibiting transfer of land from tribals to non tribals and empowering the District Magistrates to investigate sue-moto or at the instances of the affected tribals into the case to restore such a land to tribal.

3. Constitution of the Regional Committee with the representatives of tribals elected on the basis of Adult Franchise of the Scheduled areas and conformat of executive powers to the Regional com-

mittee to undertake development works for the tribal areas.

4. Allocation of separate Fund earmarked for the Tribal areas.

5. Restoration of illegally transferred land from a tribal to a non-tribal on or after the 1st January, 1962 in Tripura to tribal, (i.e. since the enforcement of the existing Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 in Tripura) and payment of compensation to non-tribal land holders in the deserving cases.

6. Recognition of 'Kak barak' (Tripuri Language) as the second regional language of Tripura State and allocation of adequate fund for its development.

7. Fulfilment of the back-log quotas of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Government services through special recruitment of non-technical cadres in every Department.

8. Free education to all students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all stages including free hostel facilities.

9. Establishment of Residential schools up to Higher Secondary stage in the Tribal belts for tribal and Scheduled Castes students.

10. Speedy rehabilitation of Jumias (shifting cultivators) with an enhanced grant-in-aid. Allow Jumia to continue shifting cultivation in their traditional Land till any alternative gainful occupation is provided to them.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill ..

2174. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4482 on the 12th December, 1973 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken with regard to the reintroduction of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill; and

(b) when the Bill is likely to be introduced and the reasons for delay in introducing this Bill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration. A final decision has not been possible so far in view of the many delicate issues involved. Every effort is being made to expedite the decision.

Inclusion of Kudumbi and Velan Community from Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes ..

2175. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the backward class Christian community, Kudumbi and Velan community from Kerala requesting that they should be included in the List of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the facts and the decisions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Representations on behalf of these communities have been received.

(b) As regards the Kudumbi and Velan communities, the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 recommended their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes of Kerala. As regards Christians, the Presidential Orders specify that only those who profess the Hindu or Sikh religions can belong to Scheduled Castes. The question of the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the facilities that can be made available to other communities who are treated as Harijans is under active consideration.

Indo-US Joint Ventures

2176. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether U.S. is investing a lot of capital in India;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether Indo-US Joint ventures in three projects have been accorded approval;
- (d) whether large investments were currently being negotiated to this effect; and
- (e) the names of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). In 1972, 14 proposals for foreign collaboration involving a equity investment of Rs. 409.20 lakhs with American parties were approved. In 1973, the number of approvals was 12 with a equity investment of only Rs. 119.63 lakhs.

(d) and (e). Applications for foreign collaboration are submitted by parties after they have negotiated the broad terms of a proposal with a foreign collaborator. In view of this, information about the extent of proposed investments is only available after a party has submitted an application for foreign collaboration. The amount of foreign investment is also subject to the approval of Government. The policy of Government is to limit foreign equity within normally a ceiling of 40 per cent and to allow it only for selected priority projects.

Consumers Cooperatives for Creating Job Opportunities for Educated Unemployed in Fifth Plan

2177. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal under the Cooperative and Community Development

Programme for starting a new scheme of consumers cooperatives to create job opportunities for the educated unemployed during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the main features of the programmes proposed to be started in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the Cooperative and Community Development Programme for starting a new scheme of Consumers Cooperatives to create job opportunities for the educated unemployed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, a new scheme under Centrally sponsored sector has been approved by the Planning Commission in the sector of Cooperation for the development of Consumers Cooperatives during the Fifth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Plan period for this scheme. The objective of this scheme is to develop Consumers Cooperatives with a view to making them an effective instrument in the distribution system. The creation of job opportunities would be incidental to the main objective.

The scheme has mainly two-fold objectives, namely, (a) establishment of new Departmental Stores and retail outlets including development of Consumers Cooperatives having growth potential, and (b) strengthening and expansion of wholesale sector i.e. State Cooperative Consumers Federations. It is proposed to undertake a programme of setting up of 140 Departmental Stores and 750 large size retail outlets.

(c) The scheme is applicable to the whole country and there is no specific programme for the State of Madhya Pradesh alone. Eligible Consumer Cooperatives in Madhya Pradesh would also be coming under the purview of this scheme during the Fifth Plan period.

**Soft Drinks Beverages Industry with
Foreign collaboration ...**

2178. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms in the soft drinks beverages industry set up with foreign collaborations in India;

(b) the names of such collaborators and countries of origin, the quantum of capital invested by these collaborators;

(c) whether the firms are export oriented; and

(d) if so, the quantum of exports in the last three years viz-a-viz value of imports of essential ingredients for beverage base also for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a). M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited Bombay.

(b). M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited are in collaboration with M/s. Bisleri of Italy which hold 49 per cent of shares in the Indian company.

(c) and (d). M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd. are not borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development nor have they recommended any import licences to the company. It is understood that this company's scheme of manufacture is based on some import content. Information regarding value of imports, exports etc. is not readily available.

Soft Drink Beverage bottling industry

2179. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms in the soft drink beverage bottling industry set up with foreign collaboration in India; and

(b) the import licences value granted to them for the import of essential ingredients as also the names of the import contents for their beverage bases for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a). M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, Bombay.

(b). It is understood that there is some import content in the soft drink manufactured by M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd. The details regarding the import content and the value of import licences are not known as the unit is not borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development. No import licences have been recommended to them by the D.G. T.D.

Request for setting up of Central Projects in Kashmir to remove Unemployment in the State

2180. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kashmir has requested the Central Government for setting up of projects by the Centre in that State to meet the problem of unemployment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The State Government has requested the Central Government to set up a number of central projects. The matter is under consideration.

Creation of uncertainty and restlessness amongst Officials due to D'Souza Episode

2181. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a Press report dated the 31st December, saying that the D'Souza episode has created a great deal of restlessness and uncertainty amongst Officials of the Information, Defence and External Affairs Ministries;

(b) whether the work in these Ministries was at a standstill for a considerable time; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Committee to Study Effect of Newsprint shortage on Small and Medium Newspapers . . .

2182. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the effects of newsprint shortage on small and medium newspapers; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to go into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government have been studying from time to time the effects of the newsprint shortage; and the increase in price of newsprint on the economy of newspapers, small, medium and big, with a view to taking all possible remedial measures, including increase in selling price and advertisement tariff wherever and to the extent circumstances warrant such increase.

(b). Government have already appointed a Fact Finding Committee to go into all aspects of the economics of the newspaper industry.

Yuva Vani Programme of A.I.R.

2183. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any examination of the Yuva Vani programme has been made recently, especially in the light of criticism made by eminent commentators;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for improving the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). and (b). Government are not aware of criticism from any eminent commentator. Yuva-Vani programmes are not done by professionals. However, these programmes are under continuous review and scrutiny in the light of listeners' reactions and comments and advice from informal advisory committees.

(c). A senior officer at the Directorate General All India Radio has exclusive responsibility looking after these programmes. Funds are also being provided for Yuva Vani Services in the fifth Five Year Plan.

Persons arrested in the Forbesganj Hijacking case of Royal Nepal Airlines

2184. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in the Forbesganj hijacking case of Royal Nepal Airlines;

(b) whether some persons not connected with the case have been taken into custody, especially by Bihar Police; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Bihar

2185. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases for pension of freedom fighters from Bihar, especially from the district of Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Hajipur;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 6,600 including 196 cases from the districts of Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Hajipur.

(b) The delay is mostly due to a large number of applications received with incomplete papers or lack of evidence about the political suffering. It takes time to obtain essential particulars and evidence of suffering either from the applicants or the State Government.

(c) As the last date for receipt of applications is 31st March, 1974, they are still being received. While efforts are being made to dispose of the application expeditiously, it is not possible to indicate, at this stage, any time from within which the work will be completed.

Eradication of Employment among Educated unemployed in Orissa in Fifth Plan

2186. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suitable measures have been taken to solve educated unemployment problem in Orissa by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the target for providing employment in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) While formulating their Fifth Plan proposals, the Government of Orissa have, keeping in view the problem of unemployment, included schemes and programmes in different sectors of development which are likely to create substantial job opportunities for the educated unemployed in the State. In addition to job opportunities which will be thrown up through the implementation of various Plan programmes, a special Employment Promotion Programme, which is proposed to be taken up during 1974-75, is also likely to create self-employment avenues for the educated unemployed persons in Orissa and other States.

(b) Targets for employment in the State in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are not available at present.

Medical Bills of P&T Employees in Cuttack

2187. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on medical bills of P&T employees at Cuttack in Orissa in 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) whether any ceiling has been fixed now for medical bill of the employees and officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

	Rs.
(i) 1972-73	6,99,509.00
(ii) 1973-74	1,52,679.00

The expenditure for 1973-74 is not for whole year as the financial year is still to complete.

(b) No such ceiling have been prescribed but in order to keep such expenditure within reasonable limits and to avoid malpractices certain administrative instructions have been issued to keep such expenditure within reasonable limits.

Reservation for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for Admission in Film and Television Institute, Poona

2188. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per provisions of Film and T. V. Institute Poona, 20 per cent Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates have got admission in the Course of 'Film Acting';

(b) what was the number of general and Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates who had applied for and got admission for various courses during the last three years year-wise; and

(c) whether the Selection Body/Examiners in different tests are being represented by any member of Scheduled Caste/Tribe?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There is a provision for reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, in spite of the weightage

given, the Selection Committees have not found themselves in a position to admit any Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in the Film Acting Course at the Film and Television Institute, Poona during the last three years.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6340/74.]

(c) Selection Committees are constituted not on representational basis but all selections are made within the framework of Prospectus Rules.

Recording of old folk songs concerning Freedom Struggle

2189. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division of Information and Broadcasting Ministry has started a new project of recording all old folk songs connected with the freedom struggle and peoples movement;

(b) if so, the main features of the project;

(c) what concrete arrangements have been made to collect and record those songs and dramas throughout the country; and

(d) whether instructions have been sent to the Artistes or persons concerned to send a record of the folk songs and dramas connected with freedom struggle and if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). The Song and Drama Division have been asked to collect songs, including folk songs, relating to our freedom struggle with the cooperation and assistance of organisations and persons, who were actively involved in the Mass

movements and struggle for Independence. Two committees have been set up to assist the Division in securing scripts, and recording of songs with a view to facilitating their preservation and revival.

Malpractices in the field of Electronics due to existing Foreign Trade Regulations

2190. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics have noticed certain malpractices in the field of electronics due to existing foreign trade regulations; and

(b) if so, the nature and magnitude of such malpractices and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Department of Electronics have not noticed any specific malpractices in the Electronics field due to existing foreign trade regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of periodicals, dailies, weeklies and monthlies due to newsprint shortage

2191. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers and names of periodicals, dailies, weeklies, monthlies (State-wise and language-wise) which have been affected as a result of acute shortage of newsprint; and

(b) the action taken by Government to make newsprint available to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). The shortage of newsprint

has generally affected all newspapers in the country which are recipients of quota to the extent they have not been able to get their full quota for the licensing year 1973-74 because of short supplies from abroad. Efforts are continuing to meet the gap. The extent of shortfall in the case of individual newspapers, State-wise and language-wise, will be available only after they have furnished this information, while applying for newsprint quota for the coming licensing year.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Remedial Measures

A high-level Newsprint Purchase Committee, consisting of representatives of Government, the State Trading Corporation and the newspaper industry is constantly reviewing the supply position and is prevailing upon the foreign suppliers to expedite shipment of contracted tonnage and to enter into fresh commitments for additional tonnage for 1974 and the coming years.

Short Term Measures

With dwindling stocks at home and short supplies from abroad, an already difficult situation has become acute. Newspapers are voluntarily regulating publication in order to balance newsprint consumption and availability. A few newspapers have had to miss publication for short spells. In an effort to tide over the immediate crisis, newspapers in difficulty are being released *ad hoc* allotments against their current year's entitlement from the buffer stocks of State Trading Corporation wherever available. Newspapers facing difficulty in obtaining supplies against their licences because of delayed imports are being helped with authorisations on S.T.C.'s buffer stocks against the surrender of the licences as per Import Trade Control Regulations. Such allotments are being made in comparatively small quantities—depending upon a newspaper's immediate requirement—with a view to benefiting as large a number of newspapers

as possible and to avoiding depletion of existing stocks.

A departure has been made in the allotment of newsprint from Nepa Mills. Until the crisis overtook us, the practice was to allot Nepa newsprint only to daily newspapers with an entitlement of more than 400 tonnes a year. Now these allotments are also being made, on request, to newspapers below this entitlement range in lieu of their imported newsprint quota. To the extent possible Nepa mills are being requested to make supplies on priority basis.

Closure of Paper Mills in Maharashtra due to lack of Fuel Oil

2192. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while paper shortage is mounting a number of paper mills are closing down, most of them in Maharashtra—and others are affected in their normal production due to lack of fuel oil supplies; and

(b) immediate and long term steps taken/proposed to normalise the production of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Government are not aware of any paper mill in the country having closed down due to shortage of fuel oil supplies.

(b) The production of indigenous newsprint has shown an upward trend in recent months.

Recommendation of Consultative Selection Panel for exploring foreign markets for Indian Films

2193. SHRI BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consultative Selection Panel set up by the Ministry has recommended to explore the international market for the Indian films;

(b) if so, what are the prospects in this regard; and

(c) efforts made by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c), No, Sir. No Consultative Panel to explore international markets for Indian films has been set up. The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation had, however, been set up to promote exports and has recently begun to extend its operations to the non-traditional markets. The Fifth Sessions and festivals sponsored by the Film Finance Corporation are also aimed at creating interest in Indian Cinema. As and when the National Film Corporation is set up more vigorous and purposeful effort will be possible.

National Wage Council

2194. SHRI BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme with the National Productivity Council to institute a National Wage Council;

(b) if so, the functions of the said council; and

(c) at what stage is the formation of the proposed council?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No such scheme has been worked out by the National Produc-

tivity Council. However, the Steering Group constituted by the National Productivity Council to follow up the results of the National Seminar on Productivity and Trade Union Movement, organised by it in August, 1973 had discussed the possibility of constituting a National Wage Council. This was discussed subsequently at the instance of the Group at a workshop of research personnel where divergent opinions had been expressed and it was felt that the matter should be considered further by the Steering Group.

P&T Offices in Adivasi and Backward Areas of M.P.

2195. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened in the Adivasi and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1974-75 together with the names of the places; and

(b) the number of places in Madhya Pradesh where the State Government have requested for opening Post and Telegraph Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) *Post Offices* The target for opening of Post Offices in 1974-75 is under consideration. However, some proposals for opening of Post Offices in Adivasi and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh are already under examination. Names of places where Post Offices can be opened in 1974-75 will be decided after examination of each proposal, subject to fulfilment of conditions prescribed for opening of Post Offices and availability of fund.

Telegraph Offices:—Telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in Adivasi and backward area in Madhya Pradesh during 1974-75 at the following places:—

Agasod
Ahmedpur
Ambagarh Chawki
Ambusa

Berigerh
Bachchi
Bahubichiya
Barkhera
Bela
Bhobra
Bhargeon
Bhilaigarh
Birra
Chak
Chakghat
Chakrabhatta
Chanera
Dabhra
Dalpatpur
Dasuamal
Deori
Dhanora
Dondawad
Garh
Haiderpur
Hanumana
Jabfara
Janakpur
Kathotiya
Khalwa
Kirapur
Konta
Kusmi
Majhevli
Nimarkhedi
Nimbola
Pakhanjoor Camp
Ratnapur
Roshni
Semaria
Sheopur Baroda
Shivna
Sihora
Silwad
Singroli
Sikma
Tumgaon
Gotetoria
Panwari
Pharasgaon
Raghunathganj

(b) Post Offices Nil
Telegraph Offices 6

Ban on Communal Organisations

2196. SHRI BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the Communal organisations in the country;

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to implement the proposal; and

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (c). The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972 enables Government to deal with associations/organisations whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony and the interests of national integration. The question of invoking these provisions in respect of any association is examined by Government from time to time in the light of material available with them in respect of such an organisation. These provisions have been suitably brought to the notice of all State Governments.

आनंद प्रदेश की मुस्लिम लड़कियों को बैश्यावृति के नारकीय 'जीवन से छुड़ाना।

2197. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या पूर्ण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने आनंद प्रदेश की चार मुस्लिम लड़कियों को बैश्यावृति के नारकीय जीवन से छुड़ाया था :

(ख) क्या उन्हीं दिनों छापे मार कर एक कायर आफिसर और दिल्ली निगम के एक कर्मचारी को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और कुछ लड़कियों को बरामद किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) एक अग्निशमन अधिकारी, जो दिल्ली नगर निगम का एक कर्मचारी है, को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। एक लड़की जिसने पुलिस को इस मामले की रिपोर्ट दी, को छोड़कर छापे में उसके घर से तीन लड़कियां बरामद की गई थीं।

(ग) पुलिस को एक शिकायत की गई थी कि शिकायतकर्ता स्वयं और तीन अन्य लड़कियां अग्निशमन अधिकारी के घर में बन्द हैं और उन्हें अनैतिक जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए बाध्य किया गया है। महिलाओं और लड़कियों के अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और मकान पर छापा मारा गया। तीन लड़कियां बरामद की गई और अग्निशमन अधिकारी, उसकी पत्नी व उसकी पत्नी का भाई गिरफ्तार किये गये। तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों को, जो बहां ग्राहक के रूप में थे, भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। आगे जांच पढ़ताल पर भाई की पत्नी गिरफ्तार की गई और इन लड़कियों को लाने तथा सप्लाई करने के लिए हैदराबाद में एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया। अन्य छापा नगरपालिका कालौनी, आजादपुर दिल्ली में मारा गया और एक और लड़की बरामद की गई तथा उस मकान में रहने वाली एक महिला गिरफ्तार की गई।

(घ) कुल मिलाकर नौ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उन पर महिलाओं व लड़कियों के अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन न्यायालय में मुकदमा चल रहा है।

केंद्रीय मंत्रियों के उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के बारे

2198. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या पूर्ण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर

प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के चुनावों में पिछले सीन महीनों में कितने केन्द्रीय मंत्री उन राज्यों के दौरों पर बये और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ?

गृह मंत्र लय में उच्चमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : उन केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की संख्या, जो 1 दिसंबर, 1973 से 28 फरवरी, 1974 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के दौरों पर गये थे, के संबंध में सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इस आशय के अनुदेश हैं कि चुनावों के संबंध में की गई यात्राओं के लिये मंत्रियों द्वारा कोई यात्रा व्यय अथवा दैनिक भत्ता न लिया जाय। अतः इस कारण सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय का प्रश्न ही नहं उठता।

पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त करने के लिए दिल्ली में केंद्र खोलना

2199. श्री भगीरथ भंवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मुनाफे के लिए दिल्ली में और अधिक केन्द्र खोलने की घोषणा करने पर विचार कर ही है; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Issue of COB Licences to Firms

2200. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether COB licences have been granted to firms during the last three years even for those items where production had not been commenced;

(b) if so, the facts of the cases, item-wise and the basis on which COB licences were granted; and

(c) the basis for fixing capacity for such items?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Since the introduction of the revised licensing policy in February, 1970, Government have granted industrial licences for carrying-on-business to undertakings which had commenced production or had taken effective steps for establishment of units prior to the withdrawal of the exemptions from the licensing provisions. 520 COB licences were granted during 1971-73. Separate statistics are not maintained of those cases of COB licences in which production had not commenced but effective steps had been taken.

(c) The fixation of capacity in such cases is required to be done on the basis of documentary evidence, technical assessment and local inspection wherever necessary.

Penal provision for not obtaining COB Licences by Firms

2201. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3449 on the 5th December, 1973 regarding COB licences not obtained by units and state:

(a) how many firms are yet to obtain the COB licences; and

(b) what penalties Government propose to institute against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (b). Statistics of units which have not obtained COB licences or have not submitted applications therefor are not maintained by this Ministry. Undertakings which are required to have a COB licence but which have not submitted applications therefor but are continuing to operate without a valid COB licence will attract the penal provisions as contained in Section 24 of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951.

Supreme Court Judgment regarding Detention of Persons under Preventive Detention Act

2202. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been majority judgment of the Supreme Court that Parliament was under no obligation to prescribe the maximum period for which a person could be detained under Preventive Detention Law; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question refers to newspaper reports regarding a recent judgment of the Supreme Court in Fagu Shaw and others vs. State of West Bengal delivered on 20th December, 1973. In the course of the judgment, the Supreme Court explained the scope of provisions of article 22. Sub-clause (a) of clause (4) of article 22 provides that no law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless an Advisory Board reports before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention. The proviso to the said sub-clause further provides that such a law cannot authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (b) of clause (7). The Supreme Court pointed out that the said proviso merely enables Parliament to restrict the

maximum period during which a person could be detained under a law providing for preventive detention but does not compel Parliament to prescribe the maximum period. Government also had explained this position in the course of the debates in the House regarding section 13 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. In the course of the judgment, a majority of the Judges had also upheld the validity of section 13 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act as amended by sub-clause (d) of clause (6) of section 6 of the Defence of India Act, 1971. While doing so, the majority judgment rejected the argument that the maximum period prescribed by Parliament cannot be until the expiry of the Defence of India Act.

Time Limit for Receipt of Application for Pension to Freedom Fighters ..

2203. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any date has been fixed beyond which application by freedom fighters for pension will not be entertained; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Public Notice is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-634/74].

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED FIRING AT SIRATHU ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

SHRI RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.—

"The reported firing on a crowd of people squatting at Sirathu on Alla-

bad-Kanpur line of Northern Railway in protest against the increase in railway fares resulting in the killing of three persons and injuries to six years.”.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 2nd March, 1974 at about 18.00 hours about 500 persons led by one Shri Chhotey Lal Yadav organised agitations against the increase in Railway fares and stopped the Agra-Allahabad Passenger at Sirathu Railway Station, some 40 miles from Allahabad on Allahabad-Kanpur Section of Northern Railway by squatting on the railway track. GRP/RPF staff reached the spot and arrested 75 agitators to clear the track.

A case under section 120/128 of Indian Railways Act was registered at Allahabad.

On 3rd March, 1974 again a mob of about one thousand persons led by Shri Yadav squatted on the railway track and obstructed the Delhi-Howrah Janata Express and Allahabad-Agra Passenger from proceeding ahead. On receipt of the information, SDM/Allahabad and DSP rushed to the spot with reinforcement assisted by GRP personnel. The mob became violent and pelted stones on the police with the result the Magistrate declared the assembly unlawful and arrested 26 persons including Shri Chhotey Lal Yadav. As a result of brick-batting and use of lathis by the mob, 52 police personnel/RPF suffered injuries out of which the condition of two is serious. When the mob became more violent and wanted to free the arrested persons, the police was forced to use tear-gas shells to disperse the unruly mob. In the mean while, firing was resorted to by the mob from a house adjacent to the railway track which compelled the Magistrate to order firing, in which unfortunately 2 persons were killed and 9 injured.

Senior District Police officials and SDM are camping at Sirathu to avoid any untoward happenings.

A Magisterial enquiry has been ordered.

श्री राम प्रकाश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ इस फायरिंग का बहुत अफसोस है। इस के जो कारण थे वह मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतला दिये हैं, लेकिन निहायत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश के अन्दर हर रोज हड्डियाँ, फायरिंग और मजाहरे होते हैं और इस तरह से इस देश का मोराल नीचा ही हुआ है, ऊंचा नहीं हुआ। इस दिल्ली के अन्दर, जहां हम रहते हैं, रोजाना मजाहरे होते हैं। इस तरह से हमारा जो स्टैन्डर्ड है वह नीचे से और नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। रेलवे का सम्बन्ध आम पठिनक से है और उस में गड़बड़ी होने से आम पठिनक सफार करती है। आज रेलवे में गड़बड़ी के कारण आम पठिनक को जो तकनीक है उस को हमारे रेलवे नविम वाले भी जानते हैं। एक तो ऐसे ही गड़बड़ी मुश्किल से चलती है, और अगर थोड़ी बहुत चतारी भी है तो वहां पर स्टूडेंट्स या दूतरे आदमों आकर देश के प्रमाण अमान को तबाह करते हैं और तरसी के रास्ते में हकारतें डालते हैं। आखिर कितन तरह से देश के अन्दर यह सारी गड़बड़ी खत्म होगी?

आज तमाम देश के अन्दर मंहगाई का जोर बढ़ता जा रहा है। लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं, आम लोगों को जिन्दगी जीना दूसरा हो गया है। इस का कारण यह है कि रेलवे का जो भी मूर्झेंट है वह तकरीबन बन्द होता जा रहा है। आज भारिया में कितना ही कोयला साइट पर पड़ा हुआ है जहां पर भी कोयले की बदानें हैं वहां पर कोयला पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उन को ढौने के लिये बैंगन नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर बैंगन भी मिल जाते हैं तो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हड्डियाँ करते हैं। जब वे लोग हड्डियाँ करते हैं

[श्री राम प्रकाश]

तो कोयला आ नहीं पाता है। आप देखिये कि दिल भी में ही कोयले की क्या हालत है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर किसी भी चीज की कमी नहीं है, तब किर कभी किस चीज की है? कभी इस चीज की है कि हमारे यहां के लोग तो अमन चाहते हैं लेकिन मुख्यालिक पार्टियां अमन को खत्म करना चाहती हैं। इस चीज को यह सदन भी अच्छी तरह से जानता है। इस देश के आवाम भोले भाले हैं, उन्हें बहकाया जाता है, उन्हें फनादात पर अमादा किया जाता है, लाठी-चार्ज पर आमादा किया जाता है।

उन को मुजाहरों के लिये आमादा किया जाता है। उन से कहा जाता है कि चड़, बच्चे सूली, रब्ब भली करेगा। वह जम कर नारे लगाते हैं। जब पुलिस उन के हाथ जोड़ती है तब वह नारेबाजी बुलन्द करते हैं और अमन अमान को तबाह करने की कोशिश करते हैं। पुलिस के ऊपर पत्थर फेंकते हैं, जिस से डी एस पी और डिस्ट्रिक मजिस्ट्रेट जल्मी हो जाते हैं।

आखिर इस सब का इलाज क्या है?
 आज फारेन कट्टीज में क्या हालत है? आप तो फारेन क्रूज गये हैं। वहां के आदमियों में और यहां के आदमियों में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। जो वहां के आदमी हैं वह पूरे देशभक्त हैं। अगर वह कुछ करते भी हैं तो अपने देश के भले को सामने रख कर काम बन्द नहीं करते। वह काम को चालू रखते हैं। यहां पर क्या होता है? फैक्ट्री पर दाला लगाओ, रेलवे पर दाला लगाओ। जितने भी प्रोडक्शन के साधन हैं उन्हें खत्म करो। मैं आप के जरिये से गवर्नरेंट से निवेदन करूँगा कि जब तक हमारे देश के हालात सुधरते नहीं, उस बक्त तक न तो देश में स्ट्राइक हो और न मूवाहरे हों। सब

जगह देश में अमन अमान रहे और सरकार पूरी तरह से इस की कोशिश करती रहे। तभी इस देश के अन्दर डेवेलपमेंट हो सकता है और पूरी तरह से शान्ति हो सकती है। वर्ना आज हालत यह हो गई है कि यत्र जगह बेचीनी है। अगर अनाज कहाँ से किसी जगह भेजते भी हैं तो उस को रास्ते में नूट लिया जाता है। मुझ को इन बात का बड़ा अफसोस है।

मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से निजें इन करुणा कि उत को सज्जो से कदम उठाग चाहिये, वर्ना हमारे यहां अवाम के जाम माल की हिफाजत नहीं है। उन की हिफाजत के लिये जो कुछ भी किया जा सके वह किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो कोई किया गया नहीं, अगर मंत्री महोदय को कुछ कहना हो तो वह कह दें।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है मैं उस वे पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ।

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी दुःखदारक घटना है। मंत्री महोदय के बयान का मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना, लेकिन मुझे ताज़ाब मालूम होता है कि वहां पर तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई और जो लोग धारल हुए हैं मूझे सूचना मिली है कि उन की हालत नाबुक है, एक पांच साल के लड़के की मृत्यु हो गई है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद कहा जाता है कि किसी लीडर ने गाड़ी रोकने की कोशिश की। यह समस्तने की कोशिश की गई कि कुछ लोगों ने पत्थर चलाये। केवल पत्थर ही नहीं चलाये बल्कि एक मकान में लड़े हो कर पहले गोली उम्होंने चलाई, किर पुलिस

ने अपनी दिकाजत के लिये गोली चलाई। उन लोगों की गोली तो पुनिन को लगी नहीं, लेकिन पुलिस की गोलियां उन को लग गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात का बर्तंगड बनाया गया है। मंत्री महोदय के सामने तो इतनी पड़ी कहानी गढ़ कर रख दी गई है, उन लिए मुझे खेद है और मैं उस की मुजम्मत चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस घटना की मजिस्ट्रेटरियल एनक्वायरी का आदेश दे दिया गया है। यह शर्म की बात है कि रेलवे ट्रेन पर तीन व्यक्तियों को गोली मार दी जाये, और उस की एनक्वायरी एक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा कराई जाये। मैं आशा करता था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, बहुगुणा या केन्द्र के मंत्री महोदय इस घटना की अदानती जांच, जूंडिशल एनक्वायरी, करायेंगे, ताकि लोगों को यह मालूम हो कि यह मुजाहरा क्यों हुआ था।

उन लोगों ने गाड़ी को रोकने की कोशिश इस बहुत ने की कि रेल का किराया बेतहशा बढ़ाया : १ है। छब्बीस साल की आजादी के बाद यह सरकार चीजों के दामों को बढ़ाने से नहीं रोक सकी है। ट्रेन के किराये बढ़ाये गये हैं, तभाम टेक्सिङ बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, और भाज़ साधारण लोगों और विद्यालियों के लिए ट्रेन में सफर करना नामुमकिन हो गया है। अगर उन लोगों ने इस की मुख्यानिकियता करने के लिए गाड़ी को रोका, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने सही किया।

चौधरी राम प्रकाश ने कहा है कि गाड़ियों को रोकना नहीं चाहिए। गाड़ी चलती रहे, किराये बढ़ते रहे, और जनता देखती रहे, यह बात बेरी समझ में नहीं प्राप्ती है। 15 अगस्त, 1847 से लेकर आज तक बर्ड क्लास के पर्सेंजर्स का किराया 18 या 22 मरतंब बढ़ाया जाता है। इस बजाह से जिन लोगों

के पास पंसा न हो, या कम पंसा हो, उन के लिए यात्रा करना इमपासिबल हो गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना में तीन लोगों की जानें गई हैं, मंत्री महोदय को इस से सबक हासिल करना चाहिए, और उन्होंने थर्ड क्लास के किराये में जो बढ़िया की है, उस को वापिस लेना चाहिए, वर्णा लोगों के सामने इस के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन करने के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं है।

पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेटी पर से लोगों का विश्वास उठना जा रहा है। कितनी मर्तबा हम लोग रेल-किराया बढ़ाने के खिलाफ बहस करते हैं, लेकिन किराये बढ़ते रहते हैं। हम चीजों के दामों में बढ़िया के बारे में कितनी मर्तबा बहस करते हैं, लेकिन उन के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। इसी लिए लोगों ने यात्रा जोड़ कर हम से कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि आप बहस करना बन्द करो, क्यों कि उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है।

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नरमेंट को कहा जायेगा कि इस मामले की अदालती जांच कराई जाये? अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो एक आल-पार्टी पालियामेंटरी कमेटी वहां पर भेजी जाये, ताकि पता चल सके कि किस कुसूर किस ने किया है।

जो लोग वहां शहीद हुए हैं—वे किसी मकसद को ले कर शहीद हुए हैं, किसी जाती फायदे के लिए नहीं—, अगर मंत्री महोदय उन की शाहदत पर भासू नहीं बहा सकते, तो वह कम से कम इतना बायदा तो करें कि उन्होंने थर्ड क्लास का जो किराया बढ़ाया है, उस को वह वापस ले लेंगे। (लम्बवाल) उन्होंने अपने लिए नहीं किया है। क्या आप में भरने और गोली लाने की हिम्मत है?

जा एम् राम योपाल रेठो (निषामा-बाल) : आप में भी नहीं है।

श्री एम० एस० बनजी : हम में हिम्मत है। हम ने लाती खाई है और गोली भी खायेंगे। आप तो कुछ भी नहीं खा सकते हैं। आप तो पैसा खाते हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोहाल रंडी : अब आप कांप्रेस की प्रोटेक्शन में हैं।

आधिकार्य महोदय क्या श्री रेडी को इस इन दृष्टिशक्ति से कोई लाभ हुआ है? वह माननीय सदस्य को बार-बार क्यों टोकते हैं?

श्री एस० एम० बनजी : जो व्यक्ति वहाँ मरे हैं, उन के परिवारों को मुआवजा देना चाहिए, और इस में पूरी ईमानदारी बरतनी चाहिए। किसी एक्सिडेंट में जो लोग मरते हैं, उन को मुआवजा मिलता है। ये लोग रेलवे ट्रैक पर मरते हैं। यह आनंदोलन भले ही थोड़े दिनों के लिए खत्म हो जाये, लेकिन यह आनंदोलन बढ़ेगा, सारे देश में बढ़ेगा, कोई चाहे या न चाहे। अगर इसी तरह रेल-किराया बढ़ा रहा, ट्रेनेशन बढ़ा रहा, तो बेकार और धूम्रपाल को रेल की पटरी नज़र आयेगी या तो वह रेल की पटरी पर सिर रख कर आत्महत्या कर ले और या समाज की पटरी को उखाड़ कर फैंक दे, चाहे डेमोक्रेसी की माफ़त और चाहे दूसरे तरीकों से।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्न : आधिकार्य महोदय, इस प्रश्न का उत्तर या तो राज्य सरकार दे सकती थी और या गृह मंत्रालय। चूंकि यह रेलवे लाइन से सम्बन्धित मामला है, इस लिए मैं इस का जबाब दे रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने जुडिशल एनक्वायरी कराने की बात कही है। लेकिन वह मेरे हाथ की बात नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मजिस्ट्रेटियल एनक्वायरी का आठांठ दिया है।

जहाँ तक आस-लाई आसियासेंट्री क्लेडी बनाने का सवाल है, इस को मानना मेरे लिए

सम्भव नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने थड़ क्लास के यज्ञ में बढ़ि को वापिस लेने की बात कही है। इस समय रेलवे बजट पर डिस्केशन चल रहा है। हम इस बारे में अपने तर्क हाउस के सामने रखेंगे। अब हाउस इस बारे में फसला करेगा। यह हाउस के हाथ में है कि वह उस को स्वीकार करे या अस्वीकार करे।

जो लोग रेलवे एक्सिडेंट में मरते हैं, उन को एक कानून के मात्रात्मक कम्पेन्सेशन मिलता है। अभी ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है कि जो रेलवे लाइन पर या उस के बगल में, मर जाये, तो उस के लिए मुआवजा दिया जाये। जो लोग मरते हैं, उन के परिवारों के साथ मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति है। इक्सिडेंट और निर्दोष लोग ही मरते हैं। यह मामला खड़ा करने वाले लोग तो च गये होंगे। उन लोगों को मुआवजा देने का कानूनी है; मुझे नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस के बारे में जांच करूँगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has readily expressed his profound grief over the loss of three innocent lives. I share fully his views and I also express my sorrow at the outset. We have to go to the root cause of the problem. In this country only 1.3 per cent of the people travel by first class, air-conditioned or upper class; 98.7 per cent of the people travel in the third class. The income which is expected to be derived from first class and other upper class passengers is about Rs. 4.5 crores whereas from the third class passengers, 98.7 per cent of the travelling public, the income expected is the same amount, namely, Rs. 4.5 crores. The increase applies only to people who travel more than thousand kms.; those who travel less will only pay 20 paise extra over and above the fare now in force. There are some parties which could not get even

five seats out of 425 seats and those parties unnecessarily start some agitations....(Interruptions). Let us see the logic of Shri S. M. Banerjee's arguments: when he goes to the railwaymen and labour, he wants higher wages; when he goes to the ordinary people, he wants less fare and more amenities to the people. After all Shri Mishra has not Quaroon's khazhana....(Interruptions)

Now the opposition parties want more amenities to the passengers, more wages to the workmen and, at the same time, less taxes. Let the opposition parties who want all these things speak on these three items at the same time and not one at a time. They are creating all this trouble.

At the same time, I would request the Minister to see that firing is stopped. We should consider adopting the method which is followed in the western countries of throwing water with force over the crowd so that they will disperse.

Now what happens is that the mischief mongers collect the innocent people, take them to the railway track and when the violence starts the ring leaders run away and take shelter elsewhere. Only poor people are killed. I want to know what happened to Shri Chotte Lal Yadhav. When the innocent people have received bullet injuries, has he received any injuries? If he has received any injuries, has he been admitted in any hospital for treatment?

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : क्या आप चाहते हैं कि छोटे लाल को मार देना चाहिये था—बोलने का भी कोई तरीका होता है।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : प्रश्न में कोई वास बात नहीं कही गयी है। जहां तक लोगों के मरने की बात है, मुझे खेद है, लेकिन लाचारी में ऐसा करना पड़ा, पुलिस को यह कार्रवाही लाचारी से करनी पड़ी। पुलिस के 52 लोग बायल हुये, जिनमें दो की हालत चिन्ताजनक है, अस्पताल में भरती हैं।

कुछ दूर से लोगों ने गोली चलायी, इसलिये पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी—ये ममी चीजें मैजिस्ट्रियल एन्डवारी के पास हैं, हमें देखना है कि क्या सत्य है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं रेडी साहब की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे लाल यादव हैं, ये एक नौजवान आदमी हैं और जैसा वह समझते हैं—ये समाजद्वारा ही या गुण्डा आदमी नहीं हैं, 10 हजार बोट इस चुनाव में इस युवक ने पाये हैं....

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : चुनाव हारे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, इसलिये कि आपकी तरह खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। तां 24 को मैं उनके क्षेत्र में गया था और सभा में मुझ से उन्होंने सवाल पूछा कि रेल बजट जो कि चुनाव के पहले आना चाहिये था, वह क्यों बाद में आयेगा ? मैंने कहा—बाद में इसलिये भा रहा है कि श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र गरीब लोगों पर नये टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं। वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि चुनाव के पहले इसकी बोलणा हो। तब उन्होंने उस सभा में कहा—यदि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर अन्यायपूर्ण ढंग से किराया बढ़ाया जाएगा तो मैं शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से उसके खिलाफ आन्दोलन करूँगा। तब मैंने कहा—शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से आन्दोलन करने का आपको पूरा प्रधिकार है। आपकी सी० आई० डी० ने हम लोगों के भाषण लिये हों, हमने किसी भी तरह हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन की बात नहीं कही थी—आपकी सी० आई० डी० रिपोर्ट में देख लीजिये। लेकिन मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव के क्या नतीजे होते हैं उसका और आन्दोलन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि चुनाव के नतीजों के बारे में आपकी घमण्ड जैसी स्थिति नहीं है। मैं आज के टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया का हवाला देते हुये बतलाता हूँ—श्री जे० डी०

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

सिंह इंगलैण्ड से लिखते हैं—लिखरल पार्टी के साथ कितना अन्यथा हुआ—20 परसेन्ट बोट मिले, लेकिन 14 सीटें मिलीं—वहां जाने के बाद प्रतकारों को ऐसा खबाल प्राप्ता है, लेकिन शिंदुस्तान के अखबार वाले कभी इन बीजों के बारे में नहीं लिखते। आपको उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने प्रतिशत बोट मिला है—जो इतनी डींग हाँक रहे हैं और विरोध दलों को कितने प्रतिशत मिला है उम अनुपात में यदि सीटों का बंटवारा होता हो क्या आज बहुगुणा की सरकार वहां बन सकती थी। इसलिये इन चातों को छाड़ दीजिये, अगर चुनाव और मतदान की बात करेंगे तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ—दो तिहाई बहुमत आपका लोक सभा में है, लेकिन मतशाताओं का जो बहुमत है, उसका समर्थन इस लोक सभा की बहुमत शानी पार्टी को नहीं है। जब आप की इस चुनाव पद्धति के चलते तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत लोगों को प्रशासन में हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा तो क्या रास्ता रह जाता है—आन्दोलन के अलावा ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया था, इसलिये उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। आपको उसी समय इनको रोकना चाहिये था, अब ये उसका जवाब सुनें।

अगर चुनाव पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे और 70 प्रतिशत मतदाताओं को प्रशासन में हिस्सेदारी नहीं मिलेगी तो इन मतदाताओं के सामने आन्दोलन के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता।....

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : इनको प्रशासन में हिस्सेदारी दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं भी यह नहीं मांग रहा हूँ, मैं मतदाताओं के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। यहां लोक सभा में और असेंबली में बहुमत मिला है—इसके लिये बमण्ड में मत जाइये। झुपराठ में भी मिला था—लेकिन सवालों

को बोटों से भी हल करते हैं और चोटों से भी हल करते हैं। प्रगर गलत काम करेंगे तो शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन की चोट से भी सरकारों को गिराया जाएगा।

“शनिपूर्ण” क्यों कह रहा हूँ—इसलिये कि यह हमारा तरीका है। हम यह भी कह सकते थे कि हवियारों को लेकर लड़ना चाहिये—लेकिन उसमें हमारा विश्वास नहीं है।

अध मंत्री महोदय के व्यापार को लीजिये—मंत्री मोद्य कहते हैं—2 मार्च, को 500 लोगों ने श्री छोटे लाल यादव के नेतृत्व में रेलवे का जो किराया बढ़ा है उसके बिलाफ आन्दोलन करते हुये आगरा-इलाहाबाद पैसेंजर को इलाहाबाद से 40 मील की दूरी पर रोका। आगे कहते हैं—कि जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० का स्टाफ उत्तर जगह पर पहुँच गया और उन्होंने 75 आन्दोलन-कारियों को गिरफ्तार किया—इसका मत नहीं है कि पहले दिन तो कोई हिस्सा की बात नहीं थी और इनका भी इसके बारे में कोई आरोप नहीं है। अब मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि इसका रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स किसलिये हैं?

आप अपने बजट भाषण को इतनी जल्दी भूल जाते हैं। आप इस भाषण में कहते हैं—“रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा और परिवहन के लिये रेलवे को सुपुर्दं किये गये माल की हिफाजत के लिये रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसका मतलब है कि रेल-जायदाद और रेल को परिवहन हेतु जो सम्पत्ति चुराई जाता है उसका रक्षा के लिए आपका रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स काम नहीं करता है। मुगलसराय के याड़ों में हर दिन कितनी सम्पत्ति चुराई जाती है, सबने पहले उसका हिसाब दीजिये। आज हनुमतैया साहब कहां चले गये, पता नहीं उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है—रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स एक फाड है, उसको दुष्ट करना चाहिये। आज मैं उसको और बिकारना चाहता हूँ—रेलवे की जायदाद और सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के बायप आप उसका इस्तेमाल शनिपूर्ण ढंग से

आन्दोलन करने वाले के खिलाफ, उन के आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिये कर रहे हैं— क्या यह आपके दायरे में आता है? क्या यह उसका काम है? आपका ध्यान मैं आपके एकट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसके सेक्षण 12 में गिरफ्तारी के बारे में क्या कहा गया है—

"(a) any person who has been concerned in an offence relating to railway property punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned; or

(b) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within railway limits under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing theft of, or damage to, railway property."

यह आप का कानून है और आप स्वयं भी अपनी स्पीच में कहते हैं कि रेलवे की जायदाद और माल की रक्षा के लिये आर०पी०एफ० है—तब मेरा पहला सवाल यह है—आन्दोलनकारियों को पकड़ने के लिये आप ने आर०पी०एफ० का जो दुरुपयोग किया है, इसके ऊपर मेरा सब्जेक्ट ऐतराज है, इस का समर्थन आप कैसे करने जा रहे हैं। मेरी मांग है कि आर०पी०एफ० एक भार माल रह गया है, इस के ऊपर पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है, इस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, यह रेलवे जायदाद की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ रहा है तो सब से पहले इस को बरखास्त कर के इस से जो पैसा बचेगा उस से जो किराया बढ़ा है, उस को रद्द कर दीजिये। इसलिए मेरी आप से मांग है कि आप रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स को बर्खास्त कीजिए और जो 38 करोड़ रुपया आपने किराया बृद्धि के रूप में गरीब और साधारण लोगों पर ढाला है उसको भी आप रद्द कीजिए। आप 38 करोड़ रुपया लगाते हैं साधारण

लोगों पर और काढ़ी घासदानी कर जो अनुभान है उस पर भी हमको विवास नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिए। रेलवे पर भी तो बहस होनी है।

अंग्रेज लिमिटेड : दूसरी तरफ आप बड़े लोगों पर 4 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ा रहे हैं इसलिए मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि अगर आपको किराया बढ़ाना ही है तो फस्ट क्लास और एयर-कन्डीशन्ड क्लास पर और बढ़ा दीजिए या आप इन दोनों बारों को खत्म ही कर दीजिए तब भी मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। तीसरे दर्जे का किराया जो बढ़ाया है उसको लेकर बहुत बढ़ा आन्दोलन होने वाला है, उस आन्दोलन को आप दबा नहीं पायेगे, इलाहाबाद जिले में वह फैल रहा है तथा दूसरी जगहों पर भी वह जायेगा। तो क्या आप तीसरे दर्जे के किराये में बृद्धि को खत्म करेंगे?

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन्होंने जो कहा है कि दो लोग मरे लेकिन मुझे टेलीफोन पर उसी दिन पता चला कि 13 लाशें मिली थीं। रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स ने 13 लोगों को गोली से मारा और उनकी लाशों को दूर जाकर जला दिया या गंगा जी में डाल दिया लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि 13 मरे हैं। तो क्या इसकी जांच करने के लिए इस सदन की एक कमेटी को भौका देंगे? इस बात का भी खुलासा करना चाहिए कि सचमुच में 13 मरे हैं या दो मरे हैं इसके बारे में जांच करने के लिए इस सदन की समिति को अधिकार देंगे?

ओ एल० एन० मिश्न : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने गणतन्त्र की आधारिशिला को ही चुनीती दी है। वे समझते हैं मेजारिटी माइमारिटी कोई चीज़ नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि यह बहस की बात होगी। उनकी अपनी यह राय हो तकती है लेकिन जहाँ जहाँ भी जनतंत्र है वहाँ इसी ढंग से शासन चलता है कि जिस पार्टी को

[की एस० एन० मिश्न]

चाहुंगत मिलता है वह जास्त चलती है और अस्पत बिपक्ष में बैठता है हालांकि इज्जत दोनों की बराबर है।

जहां तक आर०पी०एफ० के इस्तेमाल का सवाल है, भेरे ख्याल से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं पहुंची है कि कानून से जो उनको अधिकार हैं उनसे वे बाहर गये हों। अगर बाहर गये होंगे तो जो मैजिस्ट्रीरियल इंक्वायरी बैठी है उससे पता चलेगा कि उनका यूज ठीक था या नहीं। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, मैं समझता हूँ आर०पी०एफ० और जी०आर०पी० दोनों का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया गया। दफा 144 के बाद रेलवे की जो प्रापर्टी है, रेलवे की जो टेन्स हैं, इन्हने वह अगर रेलवे की प्रापर्टी नहीं है, पब्लिक की प्रापर्टी नहीं है तो फिर क्या है? इसकी रक्षा करना उसका काम है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एक पार्ल-मेन्टरी कमेटी वहां जांच करने के लिए जाये तो जैसा मैंने कहा यह सम्भव नहीं है। मैजिस्ट्री-रियल इंक्वायरी के लिए आधार दिया गया है।

फस्ट क्लास, एयरकंटीशंड और थड़ क्लास के किराये की जहां तक बात है, उस पर बहस चलेगी और तब मैं उसका उत्तर भी दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने चुद कहा है कि पहले दिन मैजिस्ट्रेट नहीं था और फिर कहते हैं मैजिस्ट्रेट की अनुमति से थोकी चली।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्न : फार्यरिंग तो हूँसरे दिन हुई है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order, please.

Only those members whose names appear in the Call Attention can put questions. I am not allowing the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to a very relevant point, Sir. The hon. Minister is misleading the House....

MR. SPEAKER: There is a separate procedure for that. The hon. Member cannot get up on a point of order like this. This is not a point of order.

I am not allowing the hon. Member.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Puri): If the conduct of the leader of the Socialist Party in this House is any indication we can very well judge how the peaceful volunteers would have behaved.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Chair is there.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: You have defied the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a serious observation made by a Member. I draw your attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Was there violence in the House? I hope you won't justify firing by the Home Minister in this House.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I have great respect for Prof. Samar Guha and Prof. Dandavate and Mr. Madhu Limaye. I have been their follower for quite long time. But I am just shocked and pained because people have died as a result of firing by the police. This is very wrong and we all condemn it but what kind of pressure our friends of the socialist party want to exert on the Government? Why they have selected Allahabad for the purpose? Is it because this place has produced three successive Prime Ministers and so they have selected that place to tarnish its image?

श्री मधु लिमये : आभ्येशन हो गया है प्राप लोगों को।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: This,—Allahabad,—is admission of your obsession.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Because it is Sangam!

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: One of the major loads of the Railways has

been Mr. Banerjee and his friends and the movement they lead. This particular thing is not a local problem. It is an all India phenomena. The question involved is whether the public are going to be guaranteed their right to travel or not. I want to ask this specific question. If there is gherao what protection the Railway Minister and Railway Ministry are going to give to poor travelling passengers? What protection will they give for security of travel and protecting their life and property?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Abolish the fare increase.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: My second question is this.

Secondly, is it also a fact that it is because of the union rivalry that this kind of agitation is being launched? May I know whether the hon. Minister has any information that the previous loco-strikes had challenged the recognised unions and they had some political bearings also and whether this present agitation is also a part of that? If so, I request the hon. Minister to refrain from encouraging surreptitious unions in the railways but to strengthen the existing recognised unions and also, if possible, to have one union in the railways and arrange to have as quickly as possible a secret ballot for that purpose. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion.

There is a controversy about the number of people involved. Such agitations are going to be conducted and going to be launched on a large scales. Therefore, I would request you, Sir, to convene a meeting of the leaders of the political parties represented in this House, on this issue, because this is going to be a permanent problem throughout the year and many things are going to be involved in this, because the violent movements are going to spread throughout the country. It has already started in Gujarat and it has started also in Allahabad, and it may start at other places as well. Therefore, it is necessary to put an end to it, and for this purpose, I would request you, to

convene a meeting of the leaders of the political parties represented in this House and try to evolve a code of conduct that on certain issues violent agitations would be permitted and if violent agitations take place, the leaders should also condemn it and not merely Government.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to be more liberal. I know that he is very sympathetic to the victims of the police firing. He has already said in his reply that he would examine the law and see whether it permits the payment of compensation or any *ex-gratia* payment to the victims of the police firing. I would request him that if necessary the law should be amended to give *ex-gratia* payment to the victims of this firing.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have nothing much to say except, as I have already said, that I shall examine the Act and see if there is any provision under which compensation can be paid, but I do not think that there is any at this stage.

12.43 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT SITUATION IN GUJARAT

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I want to draw your attention to the fact that I have tabled an adjournment motion on the situation in Gujarat. Every day reports are coming that our young men are being killed, and every day two or three or four or five young men are being killed. How long will this killing and this savage butchery continue? How long will this House tolerate this continuous butchery of our young men during the last one and a half months?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So many of the hon. Members are speaking together. Order, order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We shall speak one by one.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of speaking one by one. Every day, in some form or the other, hon. Members get an

Mr. Speaker

opportunity and it comes up before the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): We want a discussion here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: If they want the adjournment motion, I can admit it, and I can give my consent, if hon. Members want it.

These are the adjournment motions.

आप रोज़ इस बात का कहने हैं तो
एक दिन तय ही जाय।

These are regarding the Gujarat situation, because of President's rule and so on. Let us follow this procedure. The motions are from Shri Mavalankar, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri P. M. Mehta, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Samar Guha. Shri Mavalankar's notice has secured the first place in the ballot. You can read your motion. I will put it to the House. If the House gives leave, we can proceed accordingly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): If there is no objection from Government, we can proceed without that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my consent to it. This is in order. Let Shri Mavalankar move it and ask for leave.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of information.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): If the Government agrees to it, then there is no need of asking for leave.

MR. SPEAKER: He will ask for leave. It is for Government to say Yes or No. The procedure is that he will read the motion and ask for leave.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of clarification. You in your wisdom directed Government day before yesterday or so to bring forward a motion for approval of the President's rule in Gujarat. We have come to know that this matter will be discussed in the Rajya Sabha tomorrow. If precedence is given to the other place...

MR. SPEAKER: I ask you whether you press for it or not. If you press for it, I have given my consent and Shri Mavalankar can move it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am drawing your attention to this so that the matter may be discussed in this House as early as possible.

अध्यक्ष रहोदय : मैं सीधा सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि आप प्रेस कर रहे हैं कि नहीं ? जब मैं कंसेंट देता हूँ तो उस पर भी आप एतराज करते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are trying to draw your attention to this matter in various forms. The adjournment motion is one of the forms. The other day you had given a directive to Government. If the Government agrees to bring the motion tomorrow, the adjournment motion may not be necessary and we may not press for it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are one of the signatories.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Your directive has not been fulfilled by Government.

श्री मधु लिम्पे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बात सही है कि गुजरात में जो चटनायें हो रही हैं उससे हम लोग चिंतित हैं और उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी बहस चाहते हैं और मांग भी करते हैं। लेकिन मेरी राय में यह चर्चा स्थगित प्रस्ताव के रूप में नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि आप इस 58 (6) देखें :

"The motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration...."

MR. SPEAKER: I say this every day..

फिर भी ले ग्राते हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री मधु लिम्पे : आप सुन तो सीजिये ।

"In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of

anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time".

अब गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति का प्रोक्लेमेशन हो चुका है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है अगर ऐडेजनमेंट के बारे में यह नियम वाधक है तो आज रेल बजट के ऊपर जो चर्चा चल रही है उसको स्थगित कर के प्रोक्लेमेशन वाला प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? आज और कल उस पर हम चर्चा कर सकते हैं और उस प्रोक्लेमेशन के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना या अस्वीकार करना सदन के हाथ में है। तो उसमें सेंशर की बात भी आ जायगी, और तीनों बातों का समन्वय हो जाता है।

श्रीयश्व महोदय : आप से कहता हूं प्रोक्लेमेशन के बारे में। तो प्रोक्लेमेशन इनका बाद में आ रहा है। मैं ने आपसे कहा था कि बजट भी रखा है, उसके बाद और भी मोके आ रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद पिछले सप्ताह से किसी न किसी शब्द में आप इस सवाल को ले आते हैं, और फिर मैं भी चुप कर के 5, 7 मिनट का मोका देता रहा हूं, कभी 377 की शब्द में और कभी किसी और शब्द में। अब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि प्रोक्लेमेशन विंत दिन आ रहा है? प्रोक्लेमेशन वाला प्रस्ताव काफी दिनों के बाद आ रहा है, 20 मार्च को ला रहे हैं। यहां पर रेलवे बजट रख दिया गया है, राज्य सभा के सामने कुछ नहीं है। मैं बताएं शीकर के तो यहां कुछ रख सकता नहीं हूं। आप ही रखते हैं। आपकी विजिनेस ऐड-वाइजरी कमेटी है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 3.30. Let us take a decision there.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen? I would not speak if you go on like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was only a suggestion that I made.

श्रीयश्व महोदय : अगर मैं इसको मना करूं तब आप नाराज़। अब मैं मानता हूं तो आप कहने हैं कि कैसे करते हैं। मैं तो आप से पहले ही कहता रहा हूं। हर तरह के मोके आते हैं आप किसी तरह कीजिये। लेकिन आप कुछ नहीं मानते। चार-पाँच दिन से लोग इसको ला रहे हैं, कभी किसी शब्द में और कभी किसी शब्द में।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was saying that the Business Advisory Committee is meeting today. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know if I should give my consent to this or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am giving you guidance, Sir. Of course, we are happy about it, if it is to be decided that way. One may win or lose. But that is not the question now. (Interruptions) Kindly hear me, Sir. One may win or one may lose. But the question is this. Every day men are being shot dead. I want your help. You can ask the Minister to reply. If in the Rajya Sabha it could be discussed, why is this House being treated with such contempt?

श्रीयश्व महोदय : आप मुझको बतलाइये मैं सीधी बात पूछ रहा हूं। और आप इस को प्रेस करने हैं। तो मैं केसेट देता हूं।

ओह तृष्णम चन्द्र कछुआय (मुरेना), रोज घटनायें हो रही हैं। जब सरकार फेमली पलानिंग को और तरह मिटाने में सफल नहीं हई तब वह उस को गोली से मिटाने में सफल होना चाहती है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My request to you is to consider, if the Constitution is being violated, what is the duty of the House and whether the House should not immediately proceed with the point that has been submitted. With regard to the violation of the Constitution, article 356 is the relevant clause, according to which the President has taken over the government of the State. (Interruptions). It is the Parliament of India which is supposed to exercise the powers of the legislature. My submission is that the President takes over the administration

[**Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]**

of the State on the receipt of a report that the government of the State is not being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The government of the State is still not being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the purpose for which the President has taken over.

MR. SPEAKER: Which article are you referring to?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The courts are closed; the educational institutions are closed; the Government machinery does not function. The government of the State is not being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Which provisions of the Constitution?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If all the organs of the State do not function, would it still be the pleasure of the Chair to say that the government of the State is being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution,—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not give me such wide powers as to interpret the Constitution. I can interpret the rules of the House all right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I should like you to shed your wisdom on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no wisdom to shed on this point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Our minds cease to function when the Chair sheds its light on many deliberations of the House. If all the organs of the State cease to function would it be considered that the governance of the State is being carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give an interpretation; it is the authority of the House to do it.

आप और ढंग से कहें, यह ढंग तो गलत है।

भी स्थानन्दन मिश्र : गलत कैसे है ?
हम ने उनको 356 में पावर दे रखी है।
उसके मुताबिक काम होना चाहिए। 356 के मुताबिक यह सरकार नहीं चल रही है।
हम इसके बारे में क्या करें ? क्या हम इसके लिये 21 तारीख तक इन्टजार करें ? हाउस को इसके बारे में तत्काल विचार करना चाहिए।

The point is whether the governance of the State is being carried on according to article 356 of the Constitution. Is it not a matter of great importance? We have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The immediate motion before me is an adjournment motion. As far as other issues are concerned, none of them is an immediate matter. You have given a motion. Either accept it or say, "I do not want it," and I shall take some other motion to follow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have told us that the Government contemplates bringing up before the House a discussion on the 23rd or 30th of this month. Is this a matter which brooks delay?

MR. SPEAKER: When all these programmes are settled, it is not the Speaker who settles it. It is settled by the Business Advisory Committee. Your people are all there; you settle the matters; you know everything. I just keep sitting there and I go by the advice of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are charged with the duty of preserving, upholding and defending the Constitution. That is our duty in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Your duty is to bring it to the notice of Parliament in the proper way.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): As far as the date for a discussion of the Proclamation is concerned, provisionally of course 21st is there, but it is possible for us to advance it a little earlier. Today, I believe, there is a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee; let us all put our heads together and see what best can be done. I am entirely in the hands of the Chair.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : राष्ट्रपति शासन लाग होने के बाद भी गुजरात की स्थिति शांत नहीं हो रही है। हर दिन गोली चल रही है। क्या उसके बारे में सदन में चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए? रेलवे बजट को स्थगित कर के आप इसको ले सकते हैं। प्रोबलेमेशन पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है। यहां भी हम को इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष म्रोदय : जब भी आप कोई चीज देते हैं, मैं आप से पूछ लेता हूँ और आपकी तादाद देखता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आप इसको एप्रिलिएट नहीं करते। आप मेरे मुंह से वह बात कहाल करके करना चाहते हैं। आप मुझ से कहलवाना चाहते हैं कि मैं इजाजत नहीं देता, और अगर मैं इजाजत देता हूँ तो कहने हैं कि यह क्यों नहीं करने, वह क्यों नहीं करते।

That is why I have allowed it. You do not give extra-powers to the Speaker that he should express his opinion and he should also speak out how he feels. He is sitting in this Chair as the Speaker.

13 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, I wish to submit to you one aspect of the matter which relates to the substance, the real spirit, of our procedure. It was very gratifying that you rightly gave permission to the adjournment motion being brought before the House, which means to say that you realise the extreme importance of the fact that in one part of our country, which

happens today to be under President's Rule imposed very recently, shootings and killings are taking place from day to day and, therefore, you thought it proper that Parliament should have the earliest opportunity of discussing this kind of incidents. Then, it appears, on account of the weakness of the opposition, whose number does not appear to be substantial enough for bringing up this discussion in an acute manner which perhaps it deserves, Government takes shelter behind the excuse that the Proclamation and things incidental thereto could be discussed on the 23rd or so. It is a good thing that the Minister has come forward to suggest that it should be expedited, the date should be fixed much earlier. But you, Sir, as custodian of the interests of the House, and of the country in so far as the House represents the country, naturally must have felt that here was a subject for discussion which should have had priority but which, on account of certain procedural hurdles, is not being given that priority, in spite of your own personal desire to have this matter discussed. I fail to understand how it is that the Government could glibly talk to us a little while ago that this matter would be discussed as late as the 23rd, today being the 6th, and for 17 days we should sit idle and suck our thumb and do nothing about the Gujarat proceedings. This is a matter which goes to the very root of the procedure. I am very happy that you interpreted the procedure in a manner which was in conformity with the interests of parliamentary propriety in every sense of the term but, only on account of a very technical default of a minor character, the Government can sit pretty on its enormous majority and the discussion postponed till as long as it likes, and this House which is the House of the people, is being deprived of an opportunity of discussing something which the other House has been able to discuss, and a situation is created parliamentarily speaking, which is very bad, paradoxical

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

and, perhaps, pernicious. I hope, therefore, you will go into the whole substance of the matter and see that something is done about it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already said that all these aspects could be considered in the BAC. I want to fully cooperate with the members. We are not anxious to postpone it, if it is possible to have it earlier.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Apart from the people of Gujarat receiving bullets every day, there is also the problem of non-availability of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter will be considered in the BAC meeting.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am not a member of the BAC. I want to make my submission briefly. The President's Rule was promulgated in Gujarat on the 9th of February after the Governor had sent a report to the President on the same day. Since then, even though so much has happened, this House has not been told anything, especially whether the constitutional machinery has been further weakened or not. The constitutional machinery had broken down, as per the report of the Governor on the 9th February. Today is the 6th of March. Between 9th February and 6th March so many developments have taken place. Apart from the senseless and barbaric killings, so many things have happened which are of great constitutional significance. Yet, this House has had no opportunity of discussing all these issues and developments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, let me know what I should do with your motion now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : My point is, from the beginning of the Budget Session, i.e. 18th February, up till now....

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this motion is concerned, I think, we anticipate a discussion on it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let me complete my point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me dispose of this one way or the other. Either you ask for leave or you say, no. Mr. Madhu Limaye raised the point that as we are anticipating a discussion on it—may be we settle it in the Business Advisory Committee; maybe at a little later stage..

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not a Member of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be invited there.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, the normal life of Gujarat is completely paralysed. Three or four persons are killed in police firing every day. This House has not been given any opportunity to discuss this matter. This House has been deprived of that opportunity. The Government should not take any objection to this motion. The motion should be taken up immediately without any loss of time.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he moving it then? Please sit down. Everybody is getting up. I am not allowing anybody.

In view of the point raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye—I accept that—we very much hope that we will arrive at some decision in the Business Advisory Committee.

—
13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

IAS (EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS) (APPOINTMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION) 3RD AUDIT REGULATIONS, 1973, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) AUDIT RULES, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Third Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1357 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6109/73.]

(2) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (a) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions), under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1974.
- (ii) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1974.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1974.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1974.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Noti-

fication No. G.S.R. 51(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1974.

- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6327/74.]

- (b) a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974 under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6327/74.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD., BOMBAY, 1972-73.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions), under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6328/74.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI, 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions), under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6329/74.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COIR BOARD, ERNAKULAM FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions), of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6330/74.]

PROCLAMATION REVOKING THE PRESIDENT'S RULE IN ORISSA.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 6th March, 1974, issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 3rd March, 1973 in relation to the State of Orissa, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 120(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1974, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6331/74.]

13.09 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th February, 1974."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th March, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February, 1974."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th March, 1974, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February, 1974, in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1973.

Preamble

1. That at page 2, lines 3 and 3,—

For "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala" substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and

Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala,
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan,
Tripura and West Bengal".

Enacting Formula

2. That at page 2, line 6,—
*for "Twenty-fourth" substitute
"Twenty-fifth". Clause 1.*

3. That at page 2, line 11,—
for "1973" substitute "1974"
4. that at page 2, line 13,—
*for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka and Kera-
la".*

substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana,
Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala,
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan,
Tripura and West Bengal".

5. That at page 2, lines 17 and 18,—
*for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala"*
substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana,
Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala,
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tri-
pura and West Bengal".

Clause 3

6. That at page 3, lines 32 and 33,—
*for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala"*

substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana,
Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala,
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tri-
pura and West Bengal".

7. That at page 4, line 13,—

for "Boards" substitute—

"Boards, of whom not exceeding two
shall be from those".

NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) AMENDMENT BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

—
13.10 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. ALLEGED ASSAULT
ON SHRI RAM HEDAOO M.P. AT
NAGPUR**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, Field Marshal Maneckshaw was invited by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation to inaugurate, on the 28th February, 1974, the newly constructed Martyrs' Memorial at the Cotton Market Chowk in Nagpur in memory of soldiers killed in the 1971 war. The leaders of the Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharsh Samiti started an agitation, demanding that the statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose should be erected at the site.

On 28th February, 1974, at 3-30 a.m., the police received information that some workers of the Samiti had gone to the Cotton Market and were trying to damage the Memorial. Police rushed to the spot and arrested two persons under 151 Cr. P.C. while the others ran away. At about 9-30 a.m., Shri Ram Hedao, M.P., along with 30 other followers, started a 'Dharna' at the Memorial and wiped out the painted names of war martyrs. To avoid a confrontation with the Samiti the Corporation authorities decided to hold the function at the Corporation Hall.

However, the Field Marshal along with Mayor, Deputy Mayor and a few corporators went to the Memorial to place a

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

wreath thereon. At that time, Shri Ram Hedao, who was standing on the top of the Memorial jumped on him to prevent him from placing the wreath on the Memorial. The Mayor and others intervened and took Shri Ram Hedao aside. The Field Marshal left the Chowk after placing the wreath. Immediately thereafter some miscreants started pelting stones on the persons gathered and also on the nearby shops. As a result of stone-pelting two members of the public, one officer and 9 policemen, received minor injuries. To avoid damage to property and to maintain law and order, the police resorted to a mild cane-charge and teargas and dispersed the crowd. A case was registered by the police under sections 341, 147, 148, 149, 323, 332, 336 and 337, IPC. The police did not, however, detain or arrest Shri Ram Hedao. They did not go near him at all. On the next day Shri Ram Hedao addressed a public meeting and criticised the police and the organisers of the function. The allegation that Shri Ram Hedao was beaten up by the police as a result of which he was not in a position to attend the Lok Sabha is not true.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): On a point of submission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No question, please, when the Minister makes the statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was not arguing. I was trying to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Submission for what?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My submission is this, Sir. Already the statement of the hon. Minister has made it very evident that there was a proposal for erecting a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and that decision taken earlier has been violated. Sir, it is not that they did not like to have a memorial for the martyrs of the 1971 war....

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it later on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a serious issue. We should have a discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Not, now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, while erecting the memorial for the martyrs of the

1971 war, they were going to show disrespect to another great son of this country....

MR. SPEAKER: You are coming to what?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not entering into any argument or any discussion. I know it is not permissible. But in view of the gravity of the issue, (1) that in having a memorial for the 1971 war martyrs, they dishonour a great son of India, (2) there was the question of man-handling of one of the Members of this House and preventing him from doing his rightful duties in this House, I want to make a submission to you that this statement should be taken for discussion in this House in the form of a half-an-hour discussion....

MR. SPEAKER: You can do it later on, but, not at this stage. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What will happen to the privilege motion--the one moved by Mr. Dhote.

MR. SPEAKER: I had sent it for a statement which has now come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for a minute. It is a statement of the State Government. The State Government has sent this information. Whether the Member pounced on the Field Marshal or the Field Marshal pounced upon him....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with it. There is no privilege involved. The hon. Member when he was jumping on the Field Marshal, he was not coming to this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who says that?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If he has done so, he has defended the honour of the country. When a decision was taken to set up the statue, Field Marshal or Heavens Marshal has no right to change that decision. The hon. Member has done that to defend the honour of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I am not allowing you; there is no privilege

motion involved on that. Now, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

13.15 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED OBSERVATION BY U.S. AMBASSADOR ABOUT U.S. BASE AT DIEGO GARCIA

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Mr. Speaker, through you, I am drawing the attention of this House and of the Government particularly to a happening of great importance and which is a great danger to our country and which is concerning our sovereignty. And this reminds us of the days of the 'gunboat diplomacy' of the erstwhile East India Company days! Sir, just on the 4th of this month, that is, day-before-yesterday, the US Ambassador in India, at Madras, made a statement that the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean is more important to the USA than to India, and that USA's interests there are more valuable than those of India. Not only that, Sir, but he has cast aspersions upon our Government, upon the Government of the littoral States. He has said that the protest of the Government of India was 'normal, sensible and tolerable'. He has determinedly said that the USA Government is going to establish this war base there, thereby meaning that the protests of the Government of India were not serious or not seriously meant nor seriously taken. So, that is casting aspersions upon our Government, upon other Governments like Australia and Sri Lanka and other States and upon the Prime Minister and upon the august House itself, Sir. And, the other thing which he said is more sinister. He said: "Why call it the Indian Ocean? One may well call it the Madagascar Sea." We have no enmity with Madagascar. What he meant is, not only changing the name of Indian Ocean, but to split the littoral States, that is to say, spreading quarrel among them. This he said particularly at a time when even the Government of Australia agreed to our Prime Minister's view in denouncing this establishment of the war base in the Indian Ocean.

When he was asked by the Pressmen with regard to the utterances of the Chairman

of the House Committee on Agriculture in the USA, what has he said, Sir? He has said that 'probably the Indian sugar lobbyist had got tough with the House Committee Members'. He said this. I don't know who went there, whether they went with the sanction or with the permission of the Government of India or not to sell sugar there. But then, the behaviour of the Chairman of the House Committee was that unless India dittos the line of the USA Government, unless India supports or relents or repents for its opposition to the US aggression in Vietnam or on the issue of Bangladesh and other issues, USA is not going to permit the import of commodities particularly sugar. In such a situation I want to know whether the protests made by the Government of India were meant to be taken as some strong feelings or whether it was meant to be treated lightly. What the US Ambassador is saying is insulting our country and our sovereignty, and in such a situation I would like to ask whether the Government of India would think of declaring this ambassador a *persona non grata* and asking him to quit. Or will Government declare these utterances by the US representative as hostile to India?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vasant Sathe had also given a similar notice but he is not here. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): On the establishment of the British and US base at Diego Garcia we have expressed our opposition in unmistakable terms. We are totally opposed to the establishment of any foreign base because this goes against the spirit of the UN resolution where it is the objective that the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and tranquillity. We have, therefore, taken a position totally opposing the establishment of this base. We have conveyed our views in unmistakable terms both to the United Kingdom and to the United States of America.

It is true that the British and the American decision to go ahead with the establishment of the base is there and they

[Shri Swaran Singh]

are going ahead with the establishment of that base. It is not only the Indian opposition which is there, but the vast majority of the littoral countries surrounding the Indian Ocean are opposed to the establishment of this base, including Australia and New Zealand. Our view in this respect is quite clear and quite categorical.

We do not accept the assertion that the Diego Garcia base is more important to the United States. The distance from United States to Diego Garcia is perhaps more than 7000 k.m. whereas it is closer to us. In fact not only to us, but this is a matter of concern to all the littoral States surrounding the Indian Ocean. This covers the point with regard to the Diego Garcia base.

I have also seen in the same report Ambassador Moynihan's statement about the House Agricultural Committee's Chairman and his comment on that. I would like to say very categorically that we never accept any economic help or any economic co-operation with strings attached to it. There is no question of India altering its policy on vital issues whatever may be the consequences of that. India has a particular policy and we have never accepted the assertion of any party whatsoever that our policy in the matter of external relations.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What action is he taking against the Ambassador?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is a clear attitude that we take. Even from this statement I do not find that Ambassador Moynihan is supporting what was said by the Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee. I have gone through this carefully. This is the statement made by the Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee. But Ambassador Moynihan does not support that statement. I do not see it from the news item that has appeared.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He is blaming the Indian sugar lobbyist.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He has not supported the statement made by the Chair-

man of the House Agricultural Committee.

So far as the attorney is concerned, I would like to inform the House that he was a representative of the Sugar Mills Association. They had engaged a counsel who had appeared before the Committee and these remarks which have appeared in the press are stated to have been addressed to that counsel, and he stated at that very meeting that he did not represent the Government of India, and therefore, he could not comment on the political aspects of the problems that had been raised by the Senator. But our position is quite clear, sugar quota or no sugar quota, India's policy is clear and categorical and no one need be in any doubt about our policy.

This is our clear position.

I would also, in all fairness to the ambassador, like to say this, because yesterday the Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy did convey to us that Ambassador Moynihan did say something to the press but it was on the clear understanding that it is not to be published and it is off the record. (*Interruptions*). I am only conveying what he has said. I am not saying that I agree or you agree. It is my duty to place all facts before the House. He said that this was not meant to be published and the normal convention in accepting something which is said off the record, that it should not be published, had not been followed in this respect. I do not know; I was not present there. This is the information that the Mission conveyed to us.

The basic point that is mentioned in the statement of the ambassador in justifying the establishment of the Diego Garcia base is absolutely unacceptable to us. We have already made our position quite clear. But we should also understand that the position of the US Government in this respect is not the same as ours, and just as our ambassador in the US will go on pressing our viewpoint, even though it may not be acceptable to the Government of the US, the US ambassador will also

from time to time continue to project the viewpoint of his Government in this country. As a free, open society, we should take it in our stride and see as to whether there is anything valid said in that statement. We believe that the case that he has tried to put to justify the establishment of the Diego Garcia base is untenable, and we should leave it at that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Changing the name of the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SWARN SINGH: I do not think we should take that seriously. Who is he to change the name of the Indian Ocean? This is a fact of geography, and it is not a gift of the US or of any ambassador of US.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Minister of Agriculture will make a statement in this House regarding removal of restrictions on the import of coarse grains etc. at 4.30 P.M. today.

We now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty-four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1974-75—

GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is true that the railway fares in our country, even after the latest increase announced by the Minister, are still comparatively lower than the fares existing in other countries. But comparisons with other countries would not be valid because in many other countries although the fares are high, the facilities and amenities provided to passengers are also many more, whereas what we find in this country is that every year the hon. Minister goes on increasing fares and decreasing amenities. We find that the bulk

of the passengers are third-class passengers and it is they who give a large part of the revenue to the Government but they are not receiving their legitimate dues in terms of adequate increase in amenities. The catering is poor; eatables are not good, retiring rooms are not adequate and water facilities are not so good. Reading material available on the platforms is also not adequate. And, what is more often the genuine and honest passengers are harassed because they are not given the right of reservation of seats or berths. A lot of bungling is there in respect of this matter. The platform tickets had been raised to fifty paise. Apart from this being prohibitive, it creates an anomaly in the sense that it is more than the lowest fare. How can that be? I hope the Minister will explain this. Now, Sir, as I was saying yesterday, our Railways have to be looked at from the point of view of a national public utility. What we see today is that too much of politics is corroding our Railways. Recent agitations and strikes and gheraos all over the country are of such an extensive nature that they are holding the entire country to ransom. It is so because many times the workers in the railways and other departments also find that unless they coerce the Government to the last point, the Government do not start listening to their just demands. Whether it is students or teachers or doctors or engineers or any other persons or group of persons, Government begin negotiations only when they are coerced this way. Let the railways be free from party feuds. Sometimes even ministerial angularites and quarrels are responsible for a lot of agitations. Let there be only one union in the Railways, and this should be democratically decided by having a secret ballot. Why are Government adopting roundabout methods in this matter? If they really believe in democratic functioning let there be a secret ballot to decide which union has majority support and then that union should be recognised.

The railwaymen must get bonus. It has been their just and long-standing demand. The problem of casual labour should also be settled forthwith; they are treated

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

as casual labour for 10, 15 or 20 years until they retire.... (*Interruptions*). It should not be so; they should be confirmed.

Sometime ago we discussed the question of unmanned gates and how they resulted in series of accidents. My friend Mr. Madhu Limaye had raised that discussion. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this problem as well.

The call themselves a socialist Government, but the retired railway employees are not even getting a minimum pension of Rs. 40. Some of these retired railway employees are above 80 or 85 and they are not going to live long. The hon. Minister should look into the problem of pension of the retired railway employees with sympathy and urgency. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, instead of trying to increase efficiency of the Railways the hon. Minister is increasing fares. We do not want increase in fares; we want increase in efficiency. I dare say if increase in fare is accompanied by increase in efficiency and passenger amenities people will to some extent tolerate the increase. But efficiency is going down. Moreover, the Government should give spur to modernisation. Then again, if Government cannot scrap the Railway Board altogether, at least let it be radically reoriented. Let the bureaucratisation which has been entrenched in the Railway Board be removed and let the hard-headed officialdom be eliminated as far as possible.

Sir, there is a great need for economy in the railway. When the Minister is thinking in terms of increasing the fares, why should he not think of finding ways and means to avoid wasteful expenditure which is there in the railways?

I shall not talk of the punctuality of trains, because it has been referred to earlier by some other hon. Members. I only want to say that we have to follow the example of countries like Switzerland, Japan and United Kingdom where for example, if they say the time of the

train is 4.27, it will leave exactly at that time and not one second earlier or later. Let us try to ensure that the trains arrive and depart punctually.

Coming to corruption, the least said—the better. Yet, something has to be said. Corruption in the Railways is increasing by leaps and bounds, and the only way of eradicating corruption is to start eradicating it from the top, from the very top, because corruption is pervading all round and is percolating from the top to the bottom. So, unless the top is cleaned, there is no chance of eradicating corruption from the railways.

Then I come to the question of production of wagons. I do not know whether the Government have planned realistically the requirement of wagons for the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The documents and publications available with us do not give any clear idea as to what precisely is the production target of wagons and whether it is in tune with the demand, the increasing demand, of industrialisation, goods movement etc.

The movement of coal is in a very bad state of affairs. The Ministry of Steel and Mines and the Ministry of Railways have been coordinating their activities in this regard for quite some time but nothing seems to happen. Only this week we had news that coal is not being lifted from the pitheads in Madhya Pradesh. If coal is not lifted in time, various units in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat would be very badly hit. The textile industry of Ahmedabad would be affected, the power house at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad would be affected, there would be no power in the whole area, thousands of workers would be laid off and there would be all round suffering. All these can be avoided only if coal is lifted quickly and moved on to the various places in time.

Coming to railway accidents, if a person travels by air and he meets with an accident, his family will get Rs. 1 lakh. But if the same person travels by train and meets with an accident, his dependents will get only Rs. 50,000. I am not able to

undertsand this discrimination.

Then I come to the question of construction of new railway lines. I would request the Minister to take up the construction of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore railway line in Gujarat. There should also be a line from Nandlad to Modasa in Sabarkantha district. Also, the narrow gauge line from Baroda to Chhota Udaipur should be converted into broad gauge.

The Railway staff training college facilities require to be looked into in greater detail. They should be given more facilities so that they can look into the research side.

The porters must be provided proper sheds. Government must also look after their health. Their rates should be increased because of the increased cost of living.

Safety, security, efficiency and comfort of railway travel must increase. If the Minister goes on increasing the fares without increasing all these facilities, I am afraid he will be in for greater trouble.

Though it is customary for Members of Parliament to refer to matters and problems relating to their constituencies, I shall not do that, because I do not want to take the time of the House. I would only suggest that the Railway Ministry should look into the question of providing pure drinking water to the railway colony in Sabarmati, because at present the railway employees are not getting pure drinking water in that colony. Educational facilities for the children are also lacking there.

Finally, I would repeat the demand for a direct train from Ahmedabad to Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi for the convenience of such people of Ahmedabad who have their native places in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, UP and Punjab and who want to travel back and forth to their home towns. Let the Minister go into this question and see to it that this direct train is started as early as possible.

श्री डॉ एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में कुछ बहुत से गुड सेटी-मेंट्स की बातें कही हैं। यदि उन पर अमल किया जाय तो काम अच्छा हो सकता है। पहली बात उन्होंने रेलवे लाइन बनाने का काइटीरिया बदल दिया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को आप नई रेलवे लाइनें देंगे। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि अब भविष्य में एम्प्लाईज के साथ फ़र्मली डील करेंगे। यह भी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन यदि यह पहले से ही होता तो जितनी ट्रॅक्स लोगों को हुई और रेलवे को नुकसान हुआ वह न होता। लेकिन दैर आयद दूरस्त आयद। तीसरी बात उन्होंने कही :

"It has been my endeavour that the Railways should present the image worthy of its being a premier public sector undertaking in the country."

यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। इसी कसोटी पर रेलवे के परफ़ारमेंस को हम को देखना है। जो योजना चल रही है उस में रेलवे ने 1,430 करोड़ ८० व्यय किया। इस से युजर्स को क्या मिला? जो लोग भार बहन करते हैं उनको क्या मिला? हम तो बही हैं जहां तीसरी योजना के अन्त में थे।

265 मिलियन टन रेलवे को सामान ढोना था, उसको स्केल डाउन कर के 240 मिलियन टन किया गया और वह भी नहीं हो सका और अन्त में 1970-71 में 192 मिलियन टन ढोया गया। जो तीसरी योजना के अंतिम चरण से भी नीचे है। पांचवें साल में क्या होगा, मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ। इतना रुपया जनता ने दिया उसका क्या हुआ? क्या वह इन में चला गया, बेकार गया?

[श्री ई० एन० तिवारी]

इस हाउस में जब भी डिस्कशन प्राप्ता है तो ऐमप्लाइज़, रेलवे मैनेजमेंट और रेलवे मिनिस्टर तक ही सीमित रहता है। यूजर्स को क्या मिलता है इसकी किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है। चालु पंचवर्षीय योजना में और अगली योजना में क्या होने वाला है, और क्या उनको फ़ायदा होगा, यह हम को मालम होना चाहिए। सब से पहले पब्लिक का इंटरेस्ट सेफ़ारांड होना चाहिए जो पैसा देता है रेल चलाने के लिये। यह रेलवे मैनेजमेंट, ऐमप्लाइज़ और अफ़िसर्स के लिये तो ही नहीं। वे तो निमित्त मात्र हैं जिससे रेलें ठीक से चल सकें। लेकिन अगर युजर्स को तकलीफ़ बढ़ती गई तो रेलवे चलाने से क्या फ़ायदा, और क्यों वह पैसा दें? आज उन्होंने क्या पाया है? इरेंगुलर रनिंग आफ़ ट्रेन, अनटाइमली रनिंग आफ़ ट्रेन इतना अधिक हो गया कि आदमी को पता नहीं रहता कि कब ट्रेन आयेगी और कब नहीं। और इस माल एक अभी बात है। और वह यह कि हर माल पंचुएलिटी का चार्ट दिया जाता था लेकिन इस साल नहीं दिया गया। क्यों नहीं दिया गया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। उससे हम मुकाबला करने ये कि क्या परफ़ार्मेंस रेलवे का रहा। लेकिन वह हटा दिया गया। रेलवे बोर्ड की बुद्धि में क्यों ऐसी बात आयी, हमारी समझ में नहीं आता।

दूसरी बात जो यूजर्स को मिली वह यह कि लार्ज नम्बर आफ़ कैसिलेशन आफ़ ट्रेन्स। और यह इसलिये किया गया कि कोयला नहीं है। कोयला सरकारी, बैगन्स रेलवे के, और कहा जाता है कि कोयले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है लेकिन फिर भी जो संस्था अपने कंजम्पशन के लिये कोयला नहीं ला सकती है वह दूसरों के मुविषा क्या देखती। मैं ने 1973 के सप्लाइमेंटरी बजट में कहा था कि रेलवे बोर्ड में एक चिकिंग सैल होनी चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब ने उसको रिजेंट किया था।

मैं रेलवे बोर्ड को हटाने की बात नहीं करता हूँ, आप उसका कुछ भी नाम रखें, लेकिन एक चिकिंग सैल तो उसमें होनी ही चाहिए, ऐडबांस प्लार्निंग तो होनी चाहिए। आप ने क्यों नहीं प्लान किया कि कोयला पहले से रखें जिससे ट्रेन्स को कैसिल न करना पड़े? ऐसी चिकिंग न होने से ही यह दशा आयी। सब से हार्ड हिट हुए वह लोग जो आंच लाइन में हैं। वहां की प्रायः सब ट्रेनें कैसिल हो गईं। मेरी कॉस्टिटुटुएन्सी में छपरा-मशक लाइन है। वहां ट्रेन नहीं गई। वहां एक महीने से डाक नहीं गई क्योंकि उसका कोई साधन नहीं था। उसका भी प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया। किसी दूसरी सवारी से हर पोस्ट आफ़िस में चिट्ठियां भेजी जानी चाहिये थीं। लोगों के लिये ट्रेन नहीं, चिट्ठियां नहीं मिलीं, उनको कोई अखबार नहीं मिलते थे न किसी की कोई खबर मिलती थी। कंज्यूमर्स के लिये चीज़ी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 1430 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके यहीं दिया गया।

आज कोयले के लिये रेलवे बैगन्स की क्या स्थिति है? कल हमारे डिप्टी लीडर श्री शर्मा ने एक बड़ी गलत बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि कोयला बैगनों में लदता नहीं है हालांकि बैगन आते हैं। कारण यह है कि साइडिंग नहीं हैं। इसके लिये प्रोटेस्ट भी की गई कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। हर कोलिश्यरी पर साइडिंग है। होता यह है कि पंच-छः दिन का इंडेंट एक साथ भेज दिया जाता है। अब एक दिन में छः दिन के लिये तो कोयला लद नहीं सकता। इस लिये बैगनों को वा.स आना पड़ता है। कहा जाता है कि बैगन गये और लौट आये। आपके मैनेजमेंट को क्या तकलीफ़ है कि जिस दिन का इंडेंट हो उस दिन बैगन न जाये और एक दिन में ही छः दिन का कोयला लादने की कोशिश की जाये? कोई भी कोलिश्यरी आनंद इतना कोयला एक दिन में लोड नहीं कर सकता। आप उसको अनन्द कई दिन का इंडेंट एक साथ देंगे तो वा.स

लगेगा, डिमरेज लगेगा। इस लिये कई ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, जिस में ऐसी बातें न हो सकें।

एक बात मैं केटरिंग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो खाने पीने की चीजें हैं उनके दाम तो बढ़ाये गये, लेकिन अबेलेविलिटी कम होती गई। क्वान्टिटी और क्वालिटी दोनों में ही कमी होती गई। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने भाषण में कहा था केटरिंग के सम्बन्ध में :

"Railways have been directed to call for applications in the case of all catering and vending contracts in which the contractors have completed two terms, that is, six years for all station vending and refreshment room contracts and ten years for restaurant and dining car contracts. This is aimed at the discouragement of growth of vested interests under the old procedure. This arrangement would also enable us to locate parties with greater capability and enthusiasm for rendering more satisfactory service to the travelling public."

स्टेशनों पर दो तरह की चीजें होती हैं। बुक स्टाल्स और केटरिंग अरेजमेंट। बुक स्टाल्स के सम्बन्ध में कंत्री महोदय ने यह डाइरेक्शन दिया कि नये लोगों को वहां पर किताबें बेचने की इजाजत दी जाये जहां नये स्टेशन खुलें। जो पुराने लोग पढ़े हुए हैं उन को अपनी जगह काम करते रहने दिया जाये। उन को टच न किया जाये। वह बड़े बड़े लोग हैं जैसे थीलर्स इत्यादि। जो कुछ उन्होंने पहले कहा था उसको प्रैविट्स में नहीं लाये। मैं उनकी स्पीच को कोट करता हूँ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एल० मिश्र) : आप पार साल की स्पीच को भी देखिए।

श्री डॉ एल० एल० मिश्र (अधिकारी) : हम तो लेटेस्ट को देखते हैं। यह कहा याया था कि पुराने के हटायेंगे।

श्री एल० एल० मिश्र : मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ। यहां पर एक भिसमन्डरस्टैन्डिंग को दूर करना होगा। पहले कहा था कि जो एग्रिस्टिंग हैं उन को भी हटायेंगे, लेकिन जब रिस्पांस कम हुआ तब यह तथ्य किया गया कि जब पहले वाले हटेंगे तो उनकी जगह एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड को रखा जायेगा।

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्पाथ (मुरेना) : यह दोनों लड़ रहे हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री डॉ एल० एल० मिश्र (अधिकारी) : मैं कह रहा था कि जो पुराने लोग किताबों के दुकानदार हैं उन लोगों ने सब ऐसी जगहों पर दखल कर रखा है जहां पर किताबें बिक सकती हैं, जिससे मुनाफा कमा कर एक आदमी जीविका कमा सकता है, नये नये जो छोटे स्टेशन खुलते हैं उन पर किताबें बिकने की गुजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पर लोगों की पढ़ने की आदत नहीं है। जहां पहले से किताबें बिकती रही हैं उनको रिप्लेस करने की कोशिश कीजिये। आप ऐसा नियम भी बनारें कि एक अ.दमी एक से ज्यादा दुकान नहीं रखेगा और वह भी एक स्टेशन पर केटरिंग के सम्बन्ध में आपने जो जो नियम बनाया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गलत है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि जो अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, जो अच्छी सेवा रेडर करते हैं, जिनकी कोई कम्प्लेंट नहीं है उनके लाइसेंस को रिन्य कर दिया जाये। जो डिफाल्ट्स हैं, जो अन-डिजायरेबल हैं उनको हटा दिया जाये। घन्घेर नगरी चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी, टके सेर खाजा बाली बात की जायेगी तो कैसे काम चलेगा? आप कहते हैं कि एक्स्पर्ट्स ही जाहिये। लेकिन जब कोई काम करेगा तो वह एक्सपर्ट हो जायेगा। जो लोग एक्सपर्ट होते हैं उनको आप हटा देंगे और नये आदमियों को लाते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। मैं किसी का नाम

[श्री डॉ एन० तिवारी]

सजेस्ट नहीं करता, किससे क्या काम लिया जाये यह देखना आपका काम है, लेकिन जिन्होंने प्रचली सर्विस दी है उनको रखिये, जिन्होंने खाब सर्विस दी है उनको न रखिये।

अमेनिटीज के बारे में जिक्र किया गया कि 2.4 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 4 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। 1951-52 में 2.4 करोड़ था। 1951-52 से आज तक का हिसाब लगाइये तो पैसेंजर टूने तिगुने हो गये, स्टेशन अधिक हो गये, ट्रेन्स अधिक हो गई, महंगाई भी तिगुनी चौगुनी हो गई है। इस समय आपके 4 करोड़ से क्या होगा। आज पैसेन्जर्स कितने चलते हैं, कितने स्टेशन खुल गये, कितनी ट्रेनें चलती हैं इसका हिसाब लगायेंगे तो 4 करोड़ रु० ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा के बराबर होगा।

आपने टिकट के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं। जब सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जाने हैं, महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है, इन्वेशन है, लोगों की मजबूरी बढ़ती जाती है, तो रेलवे फेयर्स और फेट में वृद्धि जहर होनी चाहिये, लेकिन वृद्धि उन्हीं की होनी चाहिये जिनसे आप आसानी से उसको बसूल कर सकें। आज तक नियम यह था कि 1 से 25 किलोमीटर तक कोई फेयर नहीं बढ़ता था। आपने पहले भी फेयर बढ़ाया है लेकिन आपने इस दूरी को छोड़ दिया था। इस साल आपने इस को भी नहीं छोड़ा। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि शार्ट डिस्टेंडेस ट्रेन पर चलना कम हो इसलिये ऐसा किया गया: लेकिन आपने उनके लिये कोई दूसरा अल्टर-नेटिव नहीं दिया है। आज उनके लिये पर्याप्त बसें नहीं हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं। जब तक आप उन्हें ठीक से मुविधायें नहीं देंगे ताकि वह सफर कर सकें, तब तक ये लोग रेल पर चलने को बाध्य होंगे। पार साल, और उससे पहले भी, किराये बढ़ाये गये हैं, लेकिन शार्ट डिस्टेंडेस, दो तीन स्टेशन तक, यात्रा करने वालों को टच नहीं किया गया था। मन्त्री महोदय अब

इस सेक्षन को क्यों टच करने लग गये हैं? वह उन लोगों को इस वृद्धि से माफ कर दें, जैसे कि वह पहले करते आये हैं।

15 hrs.

जहां तक चेन पुर्लिंग का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न यह है कि वह क्यों होता है। हमारे यहां जो स्टेशन हैं, वे सात अठ मील की दूरी पर हैं और लोग उनके बीच में हाल्ट चाहते हैं। हम लोग रेलवे बोर्ड को लिखते लिखते हार जाते हैं, लेकिन हाल्ट नहीं बनाए जाते। इसलिए लोग अपनी नेसिसिटी की बजह से चैन खींच लेते हैं। उससे ज्यादा समय का लास होता है। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड ने उचित स्थानों पर हाल्ट बना दिये होते, तो मैं समझूँ हूँ कि चेन पुर्लिंग बहुत कम हो गया होता।

रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब एन० ई० रेलवे के पहलेजाधाट रेलवे स्टेशन पर गये थे, जहां लोगों ने उनका स्वागत किया। वहां के लोगों की मांग है कि सोनपुर में डी० एस० का आफिस बनाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि समस्ती-फेर डिवीजन इतने विस्तृत क्षेत्र के कार्यभार को बहन नहीं कर सकता। हम लोगों ने भी देखा है, और कई भर्तबा इस हाउर्स में कहा भी है, कि दूसरा डी० एस० आफिस न होने की बजह से ट्रेनें ठीक से नहीं चलती हैं, मालूम नहीं होता कि ट्रेन आयेगी या नहीं, क्योंकि कह दिया जाता है कि कण्ठोल आउट आफ आर्डर है। जब कण्ठोल न होने से गाड़ियां ठीक से नहीं चलती हैं, तो फिर उपाय क्या है? ऐसा भी नहीं है कि सोनपुर में डी० एस० आफिस बनाने का सुझाव कोई नई बात है। पहले जब डी० एस० सिस्टम नहीं था, तो वहां डी० टी० एस० आफिस था। वहां मकान बर्गरह सब पैराफ्लैटिया है। समस्तीपुर और बनारस आदि से वहां कलर्क और अन्य स्टाफ लाया जा सकता है। मैंने सुना है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने लोगों को कुछ आश्वासन दिया है। अगर दिया है, तो हमारे

कहने से न सही, अपने मन से ही वह बहां
ठी० एस० धार्मिक संदेश ।

लाइनों के कनवर्शन के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री
महोदय मुख्यमन्त्री—नरकटियांज रेलवे
लाइन के कनवर्शन पर भी विचार करें, क्योंकि
वह बड़ी चालू लाइन है। वहां पत्थर ढोये
जाते हैं। और वह बड़ी इम्पार्टेन्ट लाइन है।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE
(Bombay Central): Every year the railway budget is presented and the people in this country sit with their fingers crossed on the previous day, the *Katal ki raat*, as it is said, about how they would be attacked. This year too, the Railway Ministry has stood up to its reputation of attacking the people with the rise in fares.

The railways are the biggest public sector which comprises an investment of something like Rs. 3727 crores. We can examine the performance of the railways from three points of view, firstly, how such a big capital investment, is realised, secondly how it is utilised to help the national economy and thirdly, the most important and vital element, namely, how the workers are being treated.

For the first part, I would say that in the Railway Budget, everywhere it is said that we are losing, that we are in losses. What is it due to? Famine? Strikes? Less freight charges? What is it due to? The only one who has to suffer under this plea that either we are incurring losses or we must have more revenue is the people who have to bear the burden of this policy.

What about the freight charges? So many members in this House have attacked the policy of freight structure of the Railway Board. It was the British who had laid down this policy of having very low rates of freight charges for the convenience of big business to protect them and save them with this cost of transport. This policy of the British and of the capitalist system is still being continued by the Railway Board in this coun-

try. It is still being continued by giving concessions to big business, to big monopoly houses in the country.

It is unfortunate and a matter for sorrow that the politicians and economists of the country are following and continuing this policy very viciously. It is said that if the freight charges are increased, there would be a rise in prices. I do not think any member in this House would support this. At present, prices have reached the maximum and there is no relation between these prices and the cost of production. Black market is going on and is increasing enormously. There is no relation whatsoever of these freight charges, whether they are low or high, to the price structure in the country.

There are certain commodities mentioned in the report. It seems there are something like 75 commodities, including kerosene oil, tea, pig iron and many others in which bamboos are also included. It is said that these commodities are charged less freight, at the cost of loss of revenue to Railways because they come under 'social overheads' and it is a social necessity that they should be charged less. It is said in the report that the originating tonnage which does not pay at all for the entire movement on the different gauges account for about 60 per cent of the total revenue earning tonnage originated. What are these commodities? For instance, bamboos. They are used to produce paper. One of the biggest monopoly houses is having a paper mill. Are they of any social use? The only social use, I think, the common man, the working class and the peasant middle class have of bamboos is that they carry their flags on them and protect themselves from the police when they are attacked. There is no social use of this bamboo. But still it is charged less. Bamboos are used to produce nylon, and they are charged less; why? Because it is of social use! I do not think any hon. Member in this House would agree to this. Then, who is suffering? We the people, who are the sufferers. Passengers are charged more fares, and it is said,

[Shrimati Róza Deshpande]

freight charges are less, because the foodgrains are carried in the wagons. But it is not as if the common man or the peasant carries his sack of foodgrains in the goods train. It is the wholesaler and the blackmarketeer who make use of these wagons to carry foodgrains, and this is after paying them less freight charges! I do not think that at present the conditions in this country are such that prices will go down on this account. There is no reason whatsoever connected with this.

Take even the Food Corporation. The Food Corporation is also a party to the blackmarketing and high prices. Everytime it is showing losses to the exchequer so that the people should feel that the Government is doing a very great thing by supplying them food at a cheaper rate. And what kind of food? It is the kind of food which the people resent to eat, which children cannot eat and touch. That sort of food is being supplied by the Food Corporation. In order to hide all this, it is said that the railways are charging less for the students, giving them concession and all that. This is a very, very minor factor in the whole set-up of the budget which is being presented and which amounts to crores of rupees.

The second point is this. It is the way in which the public are served; how the public are served by the railways. I need not explain to the Minister because sometime back I heard that he had travelled in the Bombay local trains. But if he had gone there without the paraphernalia of a Minister and gone secretly, he would not have got down where he wanted to get down. If he had started at VT and wanted to get down at Dadar, he would have probably reached Kalyan, because the trains are so crowded that no man can travel even standing. I may tell you that there are thousands and thousands of women travelling in these trains; women carrying babes in arms. Sometimes there is such a stampede inside, that the local trains are insufficient. Sometime back the women passengers in Bombay made a request that two more

carriages should be attached to the local trains specially for women, but no railway authorities could pay any heed to our plea and nothing was done.

What about the food that we are served on the railways? I do not know whether our Minister has ever tasted the food that we are supplied on the railways. If he goes along on these lines for one month, I am sure he will start suffering from ulcers. This is the kind of food that we are served on the railways.

Sometimes for hours together in the night there are no lights at all in the carriages. You go on pulling the chain and the guard will start shouting, giving explanations. Ultimately you will have to keep quiet and until you reach Bombay there would not be any light inside. Let us not compare ourselves with foreign countries, saying that we are so efficient and our railways are running in such conditions that we should be proud of it. Of course, we should try to develop, but let us not say that we can be compared to Canada, Italy and France. See the way we are being served. Some time back it was admitted even by Mr. Jagjiven Ram that the railways were losing their freight trade and the road transport had increased its trade. Why is it? I say that the Railway Board in collusion with the road transport truck owners and oil monopolists they have deliberately worked out railway freight to give road transport an edge over Railways. Trucks are produced in the private sector by the big houses and truck orders are pending. The road transport is increasing because of the railways' beautiful performance in delivering goods from one place to another. It takes months together to send some small things from Nagpur to Bombay or from Calcutta to Delhi. That is one of the reasons why road transport is prospering. It is to support this road transport business that the Railway Board is rather sabotaging the railway transport.

How are the workers being treated? The Minister has accused the workers and said that they were resorting to strikes and go-slow methods. What

are the workers to do? Nowhere has the Railway Minister said whether the workers' demands are genuine or not. When the two federations existing in the railway sector were not functioning, the categorywise unions started functioning and they met the representatives of the Ministry. If the Minister had taken note of their complaints there would not have been any go-slow or strike. We, the workers, are not in favour of strike for strike-sake. We know what the strike means. We suffer the most during the strikes. Some Members on the other benches said that we were not patriotic and we did not care. We do care. It is not the Railway Board which runs the railways; it is the workers who run the railways and they are the people who are going to take care of the railways; it is not the Railway Board. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister not to criticise the workers and he should not say that they are hitting the railways. We do not hit the railways. We do not wish to hit. But when there is no way out what are we to do? Are we to go on praying before the Railway Ministry? Or sing Ramdhun? There is a big business house in this country which goes on building temples. And as you know, there are Birla temples, this and that temples. The monopoly houses are building temples out of their super-profits and give the worker a place to go and pray before God saying; please give me a better birth in my next birth. The big houses try to bribe God also by building temples so that he would not send them to hell. Are we expected to go and pray in these places, if not to go on strike? It is our right to go on strike, if the grievances are not met. The Minister said that there were 700 category-wise unions. If there are 700 unions in the name of democracy you must talk to them and that is the only way out of the crisis. We are not currying favour and they have already given notice about their future course of action, if the Ministry of Railways and the Railway Board are not going to take note of the grievances of the workers. If the demands are not discussed and negotiated, there will be a

strike by the railway workers. No worker and no union would like to go on strike. But if they have no way out, they will have to unite to continue the struggle and go on strike, if necessary. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that if he meets the demands of the workers, it is the workers who will come and stand by him. I would say that the Railway Board should be thrown out because there is no necessity of continuing this Railway Board. The railway workers are willing and ready to run the railways. I give this assurance on their behalf that we will give you a better performance than the Railway Board.

श्री गदा सिंह (पटरीना) : उपायक महोदय, मैं प्राप्तके प्रति बहुत धन्यवाद प्रकट करता हूँ, प्राप्तने एक वर्ष पहले भी इसी तरह स बोलने के लिये मुझे आमंत्रित किया था और उस समय गण्डक पुल के लिये मैंने रेल मंत्री जी स प्रार्थना की थी। मेरी यह प्रार्थना स्वीकार की गई और गण्डक पुल का पिछला 22 अक्टूबर को प्रक्षान मंत्री जी के अपने हाथों से शिलान्यास किया। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने यह इतना बड़ा काम कियाहै जिसके लिये मैं जीवन घर जितन दिन भा हूँ और मैं ही ही नहीं उस क्षेत्र के कई करोड़ लोग जो विहार के तिरहुत डिवीजन और यू. पी. के गोरखपुर डिवीजन में रहते हैं, मामारी रहेंगे।

श्रीमन्, यह पुल 50 वर्ष पहले ढूटा था। इन पचास वर्षों में मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि ऐसे सोंगों के हाथों में शासन रहा, जिनको इस की पूरी पूरी खबर नहीं थी, लेकिन यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि दोनों प्रदेश उस तरफ अपना ध्यान नहीं ले जा सके। ललित नारायण जी जो विहार के रहने वाले हैं, जब उनसे विहार की बात कही गई, चमारन में गांधी जी ने भारत वर्ष के आन्दोलन का श्रीगणेश किया था और गोरखपुर में चौराजौरी का आन्दोलन हुआ था ये दोनों काम ऐसे थे जिनकी बजह स घरेजों ने उस पुल

[बोंदा सिंह]

को टूटने दिया, ज्योंकि इससे चम्पारन और नोरखपुर दोनों भाग अलग हो जाते थे, तो उनका ध्यान इसकी ओर गया और उन्होंने बहुत पेंचीदिगियों में न जा कर निर्णय किया कि पुल को पुनः निर्मित किया जाएगा। हमारे इस हाउस के बहुत से महस्यों ने भी इस काम के लिये अपना आशीर्वाद दिया और जोर लगाया। श्रीमन्, मैं आपका भी बहुत ज्यादा आभारी हूँ और मुक्त कंठ से धन्यवाद देता हूँ—जैसे आज ही आपने मुझे बैठ बैठ बोलने के लिये कहा। मैं बैठ रहे सकता था, लेकिन मेरे मन में बहुत उमंग थी कि खड़े होकर आपको धन्यवाद दूँ। आप जानते हैं—मैं बीमार हूँ, छिंतीनों की रेलवे लाइन टूटने के बाद दूसरे ही दिन मेरे यहां आने पर मुझे लकवा भार गया। डा० के ० एल० राव ने भी उस ममत्य यह कहा कि जब तक यह पुल नहीं बनेगा तब तक गण्डक की यह विमेयिका समाज नहीं होगी, जो लाखों अदमियों को तंग करती है, प्रतिवर्ष उनको बरबाद कर देती है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि रेलवे अब इस काम को पूरा करने जा रही है। मैं किन शब्दों में इस समय आपनी सन्तुष्टि जाहिर करूँ। यह उन देशभक्तों की यादगार है। हम तो पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को इनाम देते हैं, यह उन करोड़ों देशभक्तों के लिये पुरस्कार है।

लेकिन एक बात मैं मिश्र जो से बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस पुल के बनाने में किकायतशुमारी या धन की कमी की बात नहीं उठनी चाहिये। आपने बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जिम्मे कुछ काम सुपुर्द किया है, लेकिन ये दोनों सरकारे मुहताज हैं। मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप चम्पारन और चौराचीरी की घटनाओं को महता को दें, जिस के धारण अंग्रेजों ने इसे बरबाद होने दिया, उस महत्ता को दृष्टि में रखते हुये दो-चार करोड़ रुपये इस काम के लिये कोई

महत्व नहीं रखते। वहाँ पर बांध बनाने के लिये दोनों सरकारों से कहा जा रहा है और हम जानते हैं कि ये दोनों सरकारें इसके लिये कुछ आनंदकारी कर रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शिलान्यास रखते हुये कहा था कि ५ वर्ष के भीतर यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि काम बहुत ढीला है, कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि हाथ थोड़ा खुला रखें, इस कार्य के लिये जितने बन की आवश्यकता हो, वह दें। मैं रेलवे बोर्ड से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत कागजी झगड़े में न पड़ें। यह हमारे यहां ऐतिहासिक महत्व का पुल है, इसके लिये ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते हुये कागजी झगड़े को छोड़-कर दो-चार करोड़ ज्यादा खर्च होता है, खर्च होने दें। पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुप्रात का बहन है, इसलिये इसको बन जाने दें।

श्रीमन्, पिछले वर्ष आपने मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाने का अवसर दिया था और रेल मंत्री महोदय ने भी कृषा-पूर्वक उस कार्य को किया। यह वास्तव में बहुत बड़ा कार्य है। आपका महकमा अरबों रुपये का महकमा है, दो-चार करोड़ रुपये आपके महकमे के लिये कोई चोज नहीं है। मुझे ललित तरायण जी से छोटा भाई की तरह प्रेम है। यद्यपि मैं लकवे से पीड़ित हूँ, परन्तु यह रेल बजट आता है, मैं रोज़ आता हूँ और इस बात को कहने के लिये आता हूँ कि यदि गण्डक का पुल बन गया तो एक तरफ प्रिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक घिनिष्ठ होंगे, दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों आदमी संकट से छूट जायेंगे।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। मैं हिन्दी भाषी हूँ, थोड़ी थोड़ी अंग्रेजी भी जानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी के प्रति अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं हो

रहा है। मैं ललितगारायण जी से कहता कि वे हिन्दी प्रेमी हैं, वे डरेंगे मत और किसी प्रकार के भय को छोड़कर हिन्दी को छोड़ा आगे बढ़ाने का यत्न करें।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): For the last four years every Railway Minister has regretted the increasing costs and proposed an increase in the fares and freight with the assurance that this will provide the surplus needed. But, every year, we find that this assurance is not implemented and the Railways end with a big deficit.

For the first time in 1966-67 the Railways showed a deficit of Rs. 18 crores. Since then the trend has been continuing with a small surplus in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The surplus in 1971-72 and in 1972-73 was also unreal. It was only a book entry if one reads the report of the Convention Committee. 1973-74 Budget has shown a new peak in this performance.

The Railway Minister has claimed that after the last Budget's increase in fares and freights, the Railways would show a surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores, but it has been now turned into a deficit of Rs. 99.75 crores. One may ask—what sort of Budget is this that the final figures overshoot the estimates by such a big margin? Have the Railways learnt a lesson from these? It seems to me that they have not. I think 1974-75 Budget is again an attempt to hide the realities from the public. It is also a budget, an attempt to put a curtain on the inefficiency of the Railways.

The gross traffic receipts have been estimated at 25 per cent above the level of the 1973-74 figures, that is, Rs. 200 crores more from the goods traffic and Rs. 50 crores more from the passenger traffic. It can easily be seen that these two assumptions are illusory and not realistic. It is most unlikely that the passenger traffic will rise by even one per cent, let alone the three per cent en-

visaged in the Budget. When it comes to the goods traffic, the Railway Minister is even more unrealistic. The expectation that the goods traffic will increase by 25 million tonnes is a gross overestimate. The expectations are unlikely to be realised. The budgetary gap is going to be not Rs. 52 crores as in the budget, but Rs. 152 crores. But if the increase in goods traffic is not realised, which is most likely not to be realised, then, the budgetary gap will go to the extent of Ra. 300 crores in 1974-75. There is a constant cry all over the country that wagons are not available for different kinds of goods. The Railways continue to say that the goods offered are not adequate to the capacities created by the Railways. Take for example Coal. Railways say that the coal offered is not enough whereas the Mines Minister says that the Railways are unable to handle the coal. Whoever is to be blamed for coal shortage it is the public who have suffered and is suffering most.

The Minister's speech pointed out to lower offerings by mines. But the Mines Minister while replying to the Calling Attention notice on Steel Plants' difficulties mentioned the Railways' inability to supply coal. Therefore, Sir, an independent inquiry should be set up to determine who is exactly at fault. I have got two suggestions to improve the Railway finances. An all-out effort should be made to increase the goods traffic from 200 million tonnes to 240 million tonnes. And this is possible. It is obvious that the Fourth Five Year Plan has created some increase in the economic activity but the Railways have failed to take advantage of it. Road traffic has taken advantage of it. And that is why Railways will have to become commercial in an attempt to win back this traffic.

My second suggestion is that improvements in the administrative efficiency should be made so that losses on account of pilferage and ticketless travels will be reduced. Railways pay compensation to the extent of Rs. 15 crores on claims

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and the losses suffered due to ticketless travels is estimated at about Rs. 25 crores. The total loss amounts to Rs. 40 crores. If only the Railways save this it could make so much difference to the situation. These two suggestions of mine should be taken note of by the Railway Minister.

The Railway Minister has said in his speech that he has taken personal interest to ensure that representation of SC and ST in railway service is actually in accordance with the Government orders issued from time to time. This is not a fact because I personally wrote to the Minister and I have got so many complaints that orders are not implemented. I will cite one example which I have written on 6th November, 1973 to Shri Mishra Ji. This is regarding injustice done to Shri M. K. Jadav Teacher-in-charge, Railway School, Palanpur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Individual cases should not be brought before the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is injustice; I am citing an example; what wrong is there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Individual cases should not be brought before the House. Otherwise there will be no end to this. There is a procedure for this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: On this point the reply given by the DPO Ajmer is the same given by Mr. Gupta, the General Manager of Western Railway and the same reply is given by Mr. Mishra ji, the Railway Minister. Nothing has been done, but the poor fellow has requested the railways for his transfer to Bhavnagar....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member resume his seat for a minute. I am pointing out the practice or the procedure of this House. It may be that as a example he may mention it, but this House cannot be used for advancing any individual case for running down any individual, especially one who is a Gov-

ernment servant. Let us avoid that. Otherwise, there will be no end to it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: All right. But so far as....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member may send that paper to me.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The orders are put on papers and that creates an impression amongst the non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe people that all benefits are given to these people. But they are not implemented. What is to be done in such a case?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has offered just now, if I have heard him aright, that the hon. Member may send that case and the relevant papers to him and he will look into it. So, that should be enough.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have written so many times. Anyhow, I shall do so once again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said so in the House. So, that has some added weight.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Railway Minister has complained about deterioration in staff discipline. But who is responsible for this? It is the Railway Ministry which is responsible for this. If the genuine grievances of the railway employees are not redressed, even though it does not involve the expenditure of even a paisa, what should the employees do? Let me cite one concrete example. The president of the All India Railway Telegraph Staff Council, who is a Member of Parliament and this House has written to all the Members of Parliament regarding the grievances of the All India Railway Telegraph staff. I shall read out just one sentence to point out what their demand is.

"We are asking for the change of designation of the railway signallers to Railway telegraphist, based on the nature of service rendered by this category."

Signallers are those who lower the signals on the railways, but these people are not signallers who lower the signal but these are the people who are sending messages by telegrams and they want a change in their designation only, but that is not being accepted. Now, they are staging a *dharna* near the Rail Bhavan. My point is that even the genuine grievances are not being redressed even though Government have to spend nothing. In these circumstances, what are these railway employees to do?

Let me give you one more instance. I have received a representation from the TT's of Rajkot division regarding unequal distribution of posts of ticket checking staff. The Rajkot division is a bigger division as compared to Ajmer which is a small division. But all the sleeper coaches are manned by the Ajmer division staff. The railways do not have to spend anything to accept the demand of these people, and yet it is not being accepted. They are also on the way to stage a *dharna* or something like that.

Similarly, the Paschim Railway Adhyaksh Parishad has sent a memorandum voicing their demand. Their demand is that the railway teachers have been enjoying the same grades as the Delhi School teachers for the last 20 years.

They have requested the Railway Minister that the railway school teachers must also be given the revised grades allowed for Delhi school teachers. This is also not acceded to.

Now I would like to say something regarding new lines in my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I will only take a minute—I will not make a new point.

The Railway Minister has proposed 12 new railway lines as seen on p. 12 of his speech, regarding which survey has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted in 1974-75. He proposes to take up the construction of these new lines in the Fifth Plan period, but he does not pro-

pose to take up the construction of the Kakosi-Bhildi railway line for which a survey has been done in 1966 for which the railway administration has spent Rs. 1 lakh. Again I will bring to his notice that the line is strategically very important. It will serve a backward area near the Pakistan border. If constructed, this line will also serve as a parallel line to the Ahmedabad-Delhi trunk route line and will reduce pressure on the trunk line. The Minister should not compel the people of that backward area to start an agitation for this.

I hope while replying to the debate he will reply favourably to all these points.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Shri Goswami said yesterday—and there has been a reverberation of that today also—that it seems that the railways belong only to the trade unions in this country. They have got the monopoly. They exchange very nice epithets. From this side, they say there are scorpions and snakes on the other side and from the other side they say there are rats and cats on this side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Between scorpions and snakes, where does the Chair stand?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There was a judge like you presiding in a court. One of the lawyers said: 'My Lord, here are the hon. members of the opposite side who are practising nothing but falsehood and untruth'. Then the other lawyer said: 'here is the hon. member who is the incarnation of untruth and falsehood himself'. And the judge like you said: 'After this mutual introduction, let us proceed with the case'.

After this mutual introduction, I want to say that the railways belong to the people and we are the people who pay for them. We have always stood by the right demands of labour in this country. I for one support the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission, which was a very powerful commission, which said: one industry one union. I have always supported that. I say in railways we must have only one union and not

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747 unions which will every day paralyse the functioning of the railways. I support that. Possibly the Minister may not like it or the Government may feel embarrassed, but if at all the employees want it, I will go to the extent of saying: let there be a secret ballot. If we can have secret ballot in elections to U.P., to Parliament, to the Assemblies, what is wrong in adopting that practice in the unions? Why not?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I support you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am happy to hear that. I know that most of the State Governments and INTUC have opposed secret ballot. Only HMS, the AITUC and two State Governments then—Kerala and West Bengal—supported it; I do not know which Government will support it now. I for one will say: let that be done.

I want to know who is breaking or interfering with the functioning of railways in this country. I support the Minister when he says that one of the important reasons for the dismal failure and malfunctioning of the Railways last year was the indiscipline among the railway staff. I have supported the demand of the TTEs for a running allowance. I always supported them. Up till now they have not agreed. I support their demand for a uniform uniform, not different types of uniforms. I support the railway school teachers' demand for a pay scale according the Delhi school teachers' grades of pay or the scales prevalent in the Central Schools, because that is the rule. At the same time, I want to know whether we should go on supporting their demand for increased allowance and so on but we should also not expect them to discharge their duty to the country.

Look at the punctuality of trains. You are not sure when you will reach your destination. All trains are running absolutely late—two hours, four hours and sometimes more. I once travelled by the Assam Mail. It was due at 10.30 P.M., but it arrived at 10.30 the next morning at Patna station.

Who are running these trains? The loco staff. They say we run the trains.

I ask for whom do you run the trains? Who are paying for you? The local staff just arrive at any station and say: 'My duty is over; 10 hours. You take over.'

I must say that the Railway Minister made a *bona fide* mistake in talking to them in May last year. He was the first to talk to them; under the Government of India rules, no unrecognised union could be talked to. Even without a strike ballot, even without a notice of 15 to 21 days, they struck work. Did the loco staff, in May last, under the leadership of my comrades,—though it was an unrecognised union—have a strike ballot and did they give notice of a strike? But, Mr. Minister, you talked to them and that was the initial mistake. After that they pursued you in August, they pursued you in September and they pursued you in December. Not a day, not a month, passed from May to December, without trouble. Even now, the union of a certain category is threatening to strike; the guards are threatening to strike from 10th March.

I am happy that the Minister has announced: no work, no pay. For those who work, give them four months' full pay plus one advance increment. You must take full duty from them. They pay the duty pay plus one advance increment. But unfortunately, there is late-running. I think for setting this right it does not require finance. It requires personal vigilance and skill. The Railway Board should be told that they have to run the train. "Either you run the train or you go." You make a condition for yourself that "I have to run the trains or I have to go." The Minister can do that. This late-running of trains costs the nation a great deal. How many man-hours are lost; how many hours are just killed; and how many people are made to suffer and how much revenue to the railway is lost? By the late-running of trains, 4,50,000 man-days have been lost between last April and December alone. This is more than twice the figure in the last two pre-

ceding years. Only between these nine months, such a great loss of man-days has occurred. Never before was the railway finance so deteriorating as in this year. The Minister himself has said—I quote—"This year, 1973-74, has been the worst year for the railways, for many, many years." Why is this so?

There is the question of indiscipline. As I have said, after all, you have to give the leadership. Either you discipline them and get their co-operation, or if you can not do that, well, something else has to be done.

I find in the budget the following important things. Firstly, I find a deteriorating, disconcerting fall in efficiency. Secondly, I find no sign of effective action to tighten the system and to stem the rot; thirdly, I find there is a failure to discipline the workers, to discipline the labour and win their co-operation. Fourthly, I find there is no plan to coordinate the road, river and rail transport for the maximum utilisation of the country's infra-structure. This was so last year as well. Fifthly, I find the usual understatement to the working expenses and an exaggeration of earning potentiality. Sixthly, I find a lopsided development of the backward areas in terms of new lines and the laying of tracks. Seventhly, I find a hike in fares and freight, as if it is a panacea for all the ills that the railways are suffering from.

I will take the last point first—about the underdeveloped areas and the need for more railway lines. I support the Minister in one respect. Up till now we were being told that you cannot have railways because you cannot earn in those lines. But time and experience have shown that in the backward areas which have been opened to the railways and which have been opened by the railways, they have offered enough traffic. After I support the Minister when they said this, I ask what are the criteria for the laying of new lines. How do you do that? ..

Mr. Minister, you have forgotten your first love. Your first love was Bhagal-

pur from where you and I, both, graduated.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have never forgotten it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I know you have now many loves in this country, right from Bombay to Kanya Kumari *Antareepa*. But do not forget Bhagalpur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sure you do not accuse him of promiscuity!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What-ever interpretation can be made on that, I say only that much. I would, at the same time, say that I thank him for the Gauhati Mail. But after what a bitter and long fight?

Why do you disfranchise from the railway point of view the people living in that part of the country. There is this track from Delhi to Bongaigaon. This train unlike the trains on Bomaby-Calcutta or Calcutta-Delhi line, has got a rotten engine which is detained every alternate day between Kanpur and some other station where you have nothing but ganna sold for thirty paise or so. Why not have a diesel engine for this? The whole line from Delhi upto to Bongaigaon is double track, minus Kiul-Barharva. You have promised to join Meghalaya, you have promised to join Mizoram and Gauhati. How can you do all that? Do not give us lollipops. Unless there is double track between Kiul and Barharva how can you do it? Dead lines are lying idle in Mokamo which you should get for the Kiul-Barharva line. Why do you forget the late Lal Bahadur Shastris promise, which was given when he was the Railway Minister, about the Peerpainti-Godda-Dumka line. You have announced the Deogarh-Dumka-Ramourhat for survey. It is a very vital link. I mean Peerpainti to Hasdia. Extend it simultaneously and join it to Dumka.

When I write to the Railway Board about a crossing which is vital for an important link on road, nobody hears

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me. When we talk of big things, money is not there. When we talk of small things, it is not possible. What is then possible? It is only a Ministry for Negatives? You should keep all the possibilities in mind.

About traffic, I may say that when the Fourth Plan began, it started with a big promise—265 million tonnes. Subsequently it was reduced to 240 million tonnes and last year it was further reduced to 192 million tonnes. What a fall, my countrymen! From 265 million to 192 million. This is the lowest year for traffic since 1963-64. Everything is first; in the lowest traffic that year is the first. Why is it that your department cannot forecast properly? I know it is not possible to be very precise in forecasts in a big country like ours. But why should the difference be more than 20 per cent? When your expenses should be increasing, you say: almost static. Your earnings are falling. I have no time to quote my last year's speech. I made this point last year also.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Better not quote that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I would oblige the Minister by not quoting. This traffic fall in the Railways shows a very bad disease. They cannot forecast. They are knaves, or fools or wisemen; wise in not telling the public of the real situation. The Railways are going in the red every year. They say that next year the traffic figures are 25 million tonnes. Last year they said that it would be 10 million tonnes. I said: according to your performance you could not do it. This year also I say that they cannot do 25 million tonnes. I have been supported by facts and circumstances which the Minister himself has stated. Why is it not possible? It is not possible because of the wagon problem. Do not hide it from us that thirty per cent of your wagons are in hospitals and another 10-15 per cent are lying idle on their way to the hospital for want of berth in the hospital....(Interruptions). I would say that the indebtedness of the railways have increased. Their borrowings from

the general revenue have increased from Rs. 11 crores to 208 crores. They go on taking more loans because they believe in

'पावन औरत सुर जाहिर चुग्ग कृष्ण
मुर पिंडत'।

That is what they want and they are always getting it. You have to find out that while your indebtedness increases, how is it that your traffic falls and your operational efficiency goes down. That should be stopped.

16 hrs.

Take the case of the traffic of coal. I hope the Minister will not take this criticism in a wrong light. We have been repeatedly saying in this House that there is shortage of coal in various parts of the country. The Railway Minister says that there is not enough coal to be carried and that is why there is a fall in the coal which they carried to the extent of 10 million tonnes, as compared to the earlier year. But the Minister of Steel and Mines says that the production of coal is 80 million tonnes while what the railways have carried is only 61 million tonnes. Shri Tiwary was very correct when he asked that when you cannot carry coal from your own trains, how can you carry coal for others.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will tell you the truth.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I want to know why it is so. Why is it that under your stewardship the railways could not carry coal for their own consumption?

Here we must remember that there is a shift in the energy policy of the Government. We are switching over from diesel to coal. In that context, if they cannot carry coal for their own consumption, how can they carry coal to Ahmedabad or Bombay. I can say on the authority of the Government of India that there is no coal in Delhi today. Now there are two progressive Ministers, you and Shri Malaviya. Why do you not settle it between yourselves and tell us, for God's sake, which one is guilty or whether no one is guilty?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The consumers are guilty!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, you are right. Why should they consume coal? Why should they not eat raw wheat?

The railways say that they are incurring a loss in carrying coal to the extent of Rs. 36 crores. So, the Minister has hiked the freight by Rs. 37 crores. I think he should not have gone with a vengeance on this traffic because coal is used in every house in this country. I know that a major portion of the coal is used by the factories and the public sector undertakings. But do not forget that a small portion of the coal is used by the people in their homes. Even though they consume less coal, they are your best supporters and your voters too. So, the increase in freight for coal should be the least. This increase in the freight of coal has a multiplying effect on prices. The Minister said that its effect on prices may be five to six per cent. I say it is wrong; it will be much more. It will push the cost of many other items. And the unrealistic assessment of the expenditure and revenue will always give a bigger gap in the deficit of the Finance Ministry. Thereby, the money supply will be more in the country. So, this action of the Minister is not only not anti-inflationary but it is inflationary. It will increase the money supply in the country. By understating the operational costs and understating the revenue, you are putting a wrong picture before the country.

Instead of having a hike in freights, why not tone up the administration? You travel by any train, Toofan Mail, Assam Mail or Gauhati Mail, from Delhi to Agra, you will see how much loot takes place in the train. The people are allowed to get into the First Class. They need not purchase the ticket. They give half the fare and get down. He can hide himself with some mask and see any train at night, how in the First Class 15, 17, 20 persons are allowed in the corridors without ticket.

Can't he stop that leakage? Let him stop this graft, stop this theft and pilferage.

I am sorry, I cannot agree with him about the R.P.F. which should be really called as the Railway Pilferage Force. This is the real term for it. I would like to know the facts and figures....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Hanumanthaiya could not more agree with him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: When this pilferage force was introduced in the Railway, the pilferage or the loss was Rs. 2-3 crores. That was brought in at the cost of Rs. 2 crores. Now, both are increasing, the pilferage force costing Rs. 12 crores to the Government and the theft and damage also costing Rs. 10-12 crores. Both are vying with each other. This is the situation.

I say, you abolish this. Instead of going to the Home Ministry asking for an I.G. for the R.P.F. on the lines of I.P.S., I.P. from the Central Police Force, which has been rightly turned down by the Home Ministry—I know this has been done—why should you not abolish it? Why should have it at all? Last year also, I gave facts and figures. I will not quote them again. But my statement has been corroborated by events that the cost of this pilferage force, the R.P.F., is increasing and so also the thefts and damages are increasing in the railways. What is the relationship between the two? Therefore, I would say that this should be looked into. That is how he can get revenue instead of resorting to freights and fare hike.

A word about the operational efficiency of the railways. The hon. Minister has himself said everything and I must thank him for the candid statement that he has made. For example, since 1963-64, for operational results, 1973-74 is the first and the worst year in recent history. This is the first and the worst year. In the last two decades, the freights have gone up by 82 per cent; the fares have gone up by 74 per cent. But the cost of stores has gone up by 250 per cent. So also the

[Shri Bhawat Jha Azad]

per capita labour cost has gone up by 194 per cent. Now, these two things, the cost of stores and the *per capita* labour cost, are within the management and control of the Government, under the control of the Railway Board. Why should not this be controlled? The freights have gone up by 82 per cent; the fares have gone up by 74 per cent. But the cost of stores has gone up by 250 per cent and the *per capita* labour cost has gone up by 194 per cent. Don't you feel that it is very simple to find out where you can have the control?

The hike may be justified—not on Third Class; I will never support it—on First Class and on Air-Conditioned Class. Have all this. But why have at all First Class and Air-Conditioned Class? Have only three Classes in this country: Loot Class, Late Class and Trust Class. By Loot Class, I mean, let the Railway Protection Force allow people to go W.T., without ticket, and collect money from them and distribute it among themselves. By Late Class, I mean let the people who will sit there not know when the train will start. By Trust Class, I mean, let us pay an extra between 10 to 15 or 20 per cent which should be made into a Trust and that Trust should be used for the welfare of the Railway Board and the high-ups so that they can look after our welfare.

In conclusion, I say, what I feel I have always said on the Railway Budget, whenever I got a chance minus three or four years when I was out of speaking. I have always said that these vitally important things are lacking in the Railways. They always went on putting their operational costs low, their traffic low enough, always seeing that they have the fare as their last alternative. That is the only panacea for all these. I would say that it is not correct. It requires a visionary leadership, with less of extra-curricular activities and more of insight and hard-working. Why Sir? To ensure the functional efficiency and the financial viability, to streamline the system, not in isolation but in terms of rail-road and inland water-way co-ordination.

The most important and the last point that I want to make is that the investment in this biggest undertaking of India is going down. Why? Because they are scared of their rate finance and, therefore, the usual investment in Railways is going down, with the result that in the coming Fifth Five Year Plan, whatever they will demand, the traffic to be loaded and carried by the Railways would not materialise. I give a warning that the Railways, by their investment also slowing down and by the wrong traffic receipts they are giving this country the future years may be worse than 1973-74. Therefore, I hope the Minister will take all these points in the perspective in which I have made them and the support that I have given, and not in any other light.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair.*]

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह (सिंधी) : ममारति मदोदय, आजाद माहव की स्पीच के बाद रेलवे प्रशासन के सुधार का जहां तक प्रश्न है उम्म मन्त्रन्वय में अधिक कहना मुझे आवश्यक नहीं दीखता। परन्तु इम डापक प्रश्न के माध्यम कुछ अंद्रीय प्रश्न इस सभा के समाने खबाना इसलिये आवश्यक हो जाता है कि यदि वे इम सन्दर्भ में नहीं रखे जाते तो उन पर कतई विचार नहीं होता। इसी लक्ष्य से मैं चार पांच प्रश्न रेल मंत्री जी के समक्ष खबाना चाहता हूँ इस आशा से कि वह हमें इन पर मार्ग-दर्शन देंगे।

पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि वह कौन सी नीति है जिस नीति के आधार पर जो रेलवे लाइनें बहुत ही अधिक घन व्यव करने के बाद तैयार की जाती हैं उन पर ट्रेनें नहीं चलती? विशेष रूप से उक एसो लाइन हमारे ही समाने हैं जिसे न्यू कटनी मोरवा लाइन कहा जाता है, जिसके बारे में बताया जाता है कि उसका निर्माण करने के 4 करोड़ रुपये से हुआ था और दो वर्ष पूर्व जिसका निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका था, उस रेलवे लाइन पर आज भी

कोई व्यवस्थित रेल सेवा नहीं चलती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में रेलवे को धाटा न हो तो और क्या हो माकता है?

यह भी एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है, कि जब हक्क रेलवे लाइन बनती है तो उसके बनने के समय वह कौन सा नंबर है जो इस विषय पर विचार करता है कि मामान्य जनता के लिये उस रेलवे लाइन से कौन सी सुविधा पैदा हो जाती है और उस असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये कौन सा तरीका हो सकता है? यह नई लाइन जब बनी तो इसमें लेवल क्रॉसिंग जितने भी बनाये गये उनमें लेव्रीय लोगों के लगातार कहने के बाद भी कुछ ऐसे लेव बाकी रह गये, कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न बाकी रह गये, जिनका निराकरण आज तक नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह गोंदवाली गांव के पास नेशन क्रॉसिंग के बारे में जब इन रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण प्रारम्भ हुआ तब से लेव्रीय लोगों के कहने के बावजूद भी कोई विचार आज तक नहीं हुआ। मैं पूछता चाहूँगा कि इस विचार के लिये कौन सा तरीका अपनाया जाय?

इस रेलवे लाइन पर कई एक स्थानों पर यह निश्चय किया गया है कि यहाँ पर रेलवे स्टेशन होंगे। इस निश्चय के अनुसार वहाँ पर पर्याप्त मकान बनाये गये हैं, रेलवे स्टेशन बना पड़ा है, टिकटघर है, परन्तु इन दो वर्षों के बाद भी वहाँ पर कोई रेलवे नहीं प्राप्ति तो न किट बिकता है, न उन मकानों में कोई रहता है। यह कैसा परिस्थिति है कि जब घाटे के बजट में इम परेजानी में हैं कि इसमें आमदनी कैसे बढ़ायी जाये तो इसके ऊपर विचार क्यों नहीं होता?

बरिगमा जो सौधी जिले में रेल और रोड दोनों का संगम है वहाँ से नारे जिले का सामान ढोया जा सकता है। वहाँ पर आज भी रेलवे बुर्किंग ही स्टेशनिंग नहीं मिल रही

है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि किस प्रकार से यह सुविधा लेव्रीय लोगों को मिलेगी?

सीधी जिला प्रभी हाल के ही आंकड़ों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ विला है। इसको वहाँ पर दरिद्र नारायण का सिरखाज कहा जाता है। इस जिले में बड़ी मुश्किल से और बड़े प्रयासों से प्राइंट ६० सी० के माध्यम से कुछ विद्युत की लाइनों के निर्माण का काम लिया गया। चूंकि वहाँ पर सड़कों की सुविधा नहीं है, अतः यह निर्माण का काम केवल रेलवे के द्वारा ही खम्बे इत्यादि ने जाने पर सम्भव है। मैं साल भर से लगातार प्रयास कर रहा था कि रेल मंत्री जी कृपा करके इस पर ध्यान देंगे और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि उन्होंने मेरे निवेदन पर विचार किया। उन्होंने एक पत्र भी लिखा जिस पत्र में स्पष्ट आदेश थे कि आर० ६० सी० के काम के लिये इस रेलवे लाइन पर बुर्किंग की सुविधा दी जायेगी। परन्तु लेड यह है कि मंत्री जी के पत्र लिखने के बाद भी आज की परिस्थिति यह है कि आज भी वह काम ढीला है इसलिये कि वहाँ पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में विद्युत का सामान नहीं पहुँचता। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि यह कैसे पर्याप्ति है कि जब रेल मंत्री के स्पष्ट आदेश हो जायें उम समय भी वह कार्रव न हो?

आज हमारे राष्ट्र के नाम में ऊर्जा संकट है और इस संकट के निवारण के लिये यह स्पष्ट नीति सामने आ गयी है कि हमें तेल की जगह कोयले का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा। इसी संदर्भ में यह भी निश्चय सा होता चला जा रहा है कि सिंगराली लेव में कोयला जो जमीन की सतह से केवल २० फुट पर ही उपलब्ध है वहाँ से अधिक मात्रा में और जलदी उपलब्ध हो सकता है। वह कोयले का क्षेत्र विकसित है और इस विकसित क्षेत्र के दोहन के लिये वहाँ पर रेलवे साइरिंग के निर्माण की बात चल रही जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह मार्फत

[भी रजवहादुर सिंह]

झंगी केवल दो ही किलोमीटर की बनाने वाली है। परंगर सम्पूर्ण कोयले के उस भंडार का मुख्यवस्थित और त्वरित दोहन करने की नीति उपयोगी ही और उसे जल्दी कार्य रूप में परिणित करना हो तो मेरा निवेदन होगा कि यह जो साइडिंग लाइन बनाने जा रहे हैं इसका विस्तार उद्यालाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया से विचार करके वहां तक किया जाय जहां तक कोयले का भंडार उपलब्ध है।

भी अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) :

चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले रेल मंत्री जी को इस बात की के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप से कुछ महीने पूर्व उन्होंने शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लिये रिजर्वेशन-सेल का निर्माण किया। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छी बात की है, लेकिन ये जरा गौर से देखें, परंगर वह ऊपर से चलें तो रेलवे में नौ जनरल मैनेजर हैं, लेकिन शेड्यूल कास्ट्स तथा शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का शायद एक भी आदमी नहीं है। इसके बाद एच० ओ० डी०, जिनकी संख्या 135 है, उनमें एक भी शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का आदमी नहीं है। इनके बाद डिप्टी एच० ओ० डी० को लोजिये, उनकी संख्या 300 के लगभग है, इनमें शायद एक आदमी है। ऊपर से नीचे तक चार श्रेणियां हैं, जिसमें कम से कम एक हजार आफिसर्स हैं, लेकिन उनमें एक भी आदमी शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का आदमी नहीं है। मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि इन की-पोस्टों के लिये जहां तक प्रमोशन का सम्भव्य है, सरकार ने डिप्टीमेंट प्रमोशन को स्वीकार किया है, फिर क्या बजह है कि आज तक इन जगहों के लिये हमारे आदमियों को प्रमोट नहीं किया जा सका। जब तक इन की-पोस्टों पर हमारे आदमियों का प्रमोशन नहीं होगा, आप विश्वास रखिये नीचे के आदमियों का हैरेसमेंट ला-

महाइजा होना ही है, क्योंकि उनके अन्दर कास्ट-रिडन की जावना हजारों बच्चों से बड़ी भा रही है। जब करेक्टर-रोल के अन्दर एन्टी होती है, मैं सबके लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन अन-कांशस माइण्ड से भी जातिगत जावना रहती है, जो हिन्दुस्तान की उपज है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप रिजर्वेशन-सेल का सम्पुष्योग चाहते हैं तो आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि इन की-पोस्टों पर भी आप इन जातियों को स्थान दें।

इसी तरह से सुपरसेशन के मामले में, खास तौर से टी०जी०टी० और पी० जी० टी० के मामले में, आप ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि प्रमोशन कर के जगह भरी जाय, लेकिन सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के प्रा भंगी जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जगह कहां से भरी जायेगी। जब नीचे कोई है ही नहीं, तो प्रमोशन में कहां से आ जायेगे। इस लिये आप को सोचना होगा—टी० जी०टी० और पी० जी० टी० में प्रमोशन से वे स्थान नहीं भरे जाते हैं तो आप डायरेक्ट रिकूटमेंट कीजिये या नीचे इतना बढ़ाइये कि उन को ऊपर आने की गुजाइश हो सके, बरना प्रमोशन की बात कहना बिलकुल बेकार हो जायेगी। यदि यह भी सम्भव न हो तो डेपूटेशन पर लीजिये, कोई न कोई रास्ता आप को अक्षियार करना पड़ेगा—चाहे डायरेक्ट रेकूटमेंट से लायें या डेपूटेशन से लायें।

आप के यहां शायद पांच रेलवे कमीशन हैं—इन में से शायद एक के चेयरमैन शेड्यूल कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के हैं। मैम्बर्स की गिनती इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यदि आप वास्तव में रिजर्वेशन चाहते हैं तो इन की-पोस्टों पर आप को नियरानी करनी पड़ेगी, ताकि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोग ही प्रमोट हो कर पहुँचे, जिससे कि इन जातियों के लोगों को कुछ कायदा हो सके।

मंगली महोदय ने चार रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के सामने रखी हैं—एक आप का भावण और तीन रिपोर्ट। यदि आप इन को पढ़ेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि इन के अन्दर कितना विरोधाभास है—यह बड़े आव्यर्थ की बात है। आज मंहगाई के जमाने में, जब कि कागज के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं, व्यर्थ की लेवर जाती है आप चार की जगह एक रिपोर्ट पंथ कहीं तो इससे बहुत बचत हो सकती है और विरोधाभास से भी बच सकते हैं। इन के आंकड़ों में इनना अन्तर है कि कुछ समझ में नहीं आता बल्कि उन को देख कर हँसी आती है। उदाहरण के लिये—आप अपने भावण के पृष्ठ 34 को देखिये, उस में लायबिल्टीज के लिये 252 करोड़ रुपया लिखा है, जब कि एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमरेण्डम में वही फिर 290 करोड़ लिखा है—समझ में नहीं आता इन दोनों में इनना विरोधाभास क्यों है। एक हूमरा उदाहरण लीजिये—“ए रिष्यु आफ दि परफोर्मेंस आफ दि इण्डियन रेलवे” के पेज 45 पर कैपिटल इवेस्टमेन्ट 3727 करोड़ दिखलाया गया है, जब कि इस के विपरीत “सेन्ट्रल फैक्टरीज एड मेनेजर प्रावलम्ब” के अन्दर यह रकम 3725 करोड़ दिखलाई गई है। यह मजाक कैसे लिया जा रहा है—रेलवे के इन पुस्तकों में करोड़ों रुपये का अन्तर क्यों है? इस से यह पता नहीं चल पाता कि रेलवे की वास्तविक पूँजी क्या है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि डुलीकेशन न हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

चेयरमैन, महोदय, कोयले के अभाव के कारण एक नहीं सैकड़ों की तादाद में रेल बन्द कर दी गई है। बायाया यह गया है कि इस से साड़े आठ करोड़ रुपये का आटा हो रहा है, रेल बन्द है, किर भी कोशले की कमी है—इस का मतलब यह है कि निःन्देश सालों के मुताबिले इस साल हम इनना कम कोयना ले पा रहे हैं कि रेलवे बन्द होने के बाद भी, आठ देवे के बाद भी, रेलों के कैनिलेशन के बाद भी इतना आटा हो रहा है और जैवा मेरे साथी आज्ञाद साहृ ने कहा—प्राज सब जगह सुनने

में आता है कि फल फैक्टरी बन्द है, आज फलां बिजली बर बन्द है, दिल्ली में एक दिन का कोयला है, आगरा में एक दिन का कोयला है—आखिर यह कोयले की शार्टेज क्यों है? या तो कालियरीज में कोयला कम पैदा होता है या कोयले को हम उठा नहीं पाते हैं या यह कोयला बोरी तो नहीं हो रहा है, जिस की बजह से शार्टेज है—रेलवे के लिये यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है कि कोयले की कमी आखिर कब तक रहेगी।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि किसी बिले में आज बल्दा हो जाय, कोई घटना हो जाय तो हम कहते हैं कि उस बिले के कमी-नरक। या क्लैक्टर क। या एस० एस० पी० का वहां से तबादला कर दिया जाय—लेकिन आप के यहां हम क्या कहते हैं? रोज़ कोशले की कमी के समाचार प्रा रहे हैं, आप क्यों चुप हैं, आप ने अपने अधिकारियों को क्या नहीं कहा कि यदि आप इस काम को पूरा नहीं करेंगे अगर आप ट्रेनों को चलाने में असमर्थ हैं तो आप का तबादला कर दिया जायगा, आप को डिमोट कर दिया जायगा। आर वहां पर दूसरे आदिमियों को भेजिये। कृपा कर कोई रास्ता सोचिये जिस से यह अभाव खत्म हो सके, यह रोज़ रः बी की परेशानी दूर हो सके।

आप हर साल अपने बजट में ओल्ड क्लेम्ब के लिये रुपया रखते हैं और इस साल भी आप के एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेण्डम के पेज 5 पर यह देखने को मिला कि आप ने ओल्ड क्लेम्ब के लिये रुपया रखा है। ये ओल्ड क्लेम्ब क्या हैं? जब हर साल क्लेम्ब दिये जाते हैं तो ओल्ड क्लेम्ब के लिये रुपया रखने के क्या मायने हैं। ओल्ड क्लेम्ब का अर्थ यह समझ में आता है कि आप ने कैम मन्त्रूर तो कर दिया, लेकिन दिया नहीं—इयों नहीं दिया? जब आप के विभाग ने क्लेम्ब को माँ लिया तो क्या बजह है कि उः साल में नहीं दिया गया। हर साल

[अंग धन्देश]

ओल्ड क्लैम्ब के नाम पर रुपया देते चले आ रहे हैं।

एक बात और है। मानवीय मंत्री जी ने एक बड़ी सुन्दर बात कही थी वेकार स्टूडेन्ट्स को, पढ़े-लिखे स्टूडेन्ट्स की को-आपरेटिव्ज को, जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, हम रेलवे कैटेरिंग और बुक स्टाल्स का काम देंगे परन्तु मैं मन्त्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में शायद एक जर्गह भी कैटेरिंग और बुक स्टाल का काम किसी विद्यार्थी को नहीं मिला है। इसका कारण क्या है? मन्त्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में बड़ी दुहाई देते हुए कहा था कि हम उनको यह काम देना चाहते हैं फिर कारण क्या है कि उनको काम नहीं मिला? कहीं इसका कारण केवल बहकावा तो नहीं था कि ओल्ड बुक स्टाल्स और कैटेरिंग वालों को धमकाया जाये तथा रेन्युबल करते समय उनके साथ सोदेबाजी हो सके? पिछले साल तो बड़े जोर के साथ यह बात कही गई थी परन्तु पिछले एक साल के अन्दर कहीं एक भी विद्यार्थी को या इस प्रकार की को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी को बुक-स्टाल या कैटेरिंग का काम नहीं दिया गया है।

शाहादरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन के लिए मंत्री जी ने बांदा किया था परन्तु अब मुना गया है-मुना ही नहीं गया है सम्भवतः मंत्रीजी ने अपनी स्पीच में भी इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि स्टेट गवर्नेंट के साथ में कोई का रोरिशन बनाया जायेगा। अब तक मैं यही समझता था और शायद आप भी जानते होंगे कि रेलवे जो है वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मामला है फिर स्टेट्स के साथ में कौन सा कापोरेशन बनाने की बात है? यदि कापोरेशन ही बनाने की बात है तो वह कब बनेगा, कब क्या होगा कुछ भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। वैसे मैं नहीं समझता सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मामले के स्टेट को क्यों दे देंगे? अगर स्टेट की ही देंगे तो क्या यह सेन्ट्रल का मामला न रहकूँ स्टेट का मामला हो जायेगा?

कलकत्ता अंडरग्राउन्ड रेलवे के बारे में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका पिछले दस साल से सर्वे हो रहा है। यदि मैं गलती नहीं करता तो शायद 10 करोड़ रुपया सर्व पर खर्च हो चुका है। पिछले दस सालों से हर साल अंडरग्राउन्ड रेलवे की बात कही जाती है परन्तु शायद इन दस वर्षों में वहां पर एक भी लाइन नहीं खिची है, एक भी ट्रिंकर या दो भी लिंक भी अंडरग्राउन्ड रेलवे लाइन नहीं खिची है।

सभापति महोदय, 1968-69 में 192 मिलियन टन कोयला उठाया गया था, 1973-74 में भी 192 मिलियन टन कोयला उठाने की बात है जबकि वर्ष 1969 में 208 मिलियन टन कोयला उठ चुका है। यदि आप इस बात को देखें तो मैं समझता हूँ अगर यही अवस्था रही कोयले की तो आप विश्वास करें अभी जहाँ कुछ पसेंजर प्र एक्सप्रेस ट्रेंस ही कैसिल हुए हैं वहां आगे चलकर और भी ट्रेन्स का चलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

आगरा-लखनऊ के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल से मंत्री जी ने तीन साल के बाद एक ट्रेन अवधि एक्सप्रेस दी है लेकिन उसकी हालत यह है कि 10 बजे आगरा से चलती है और सवेरे साढ़े 7 या 8 बजे लखनऊ पहुँचती है। दिल्ली आगरा के बीच में इतनी दूरी है लेकिन आगरा दिल्ली के बीच में जो जी टी० ट्रेन है उस पर 8-10 टिकट मिलते हैं जबकि आगरा हर दूटि से बड़ा इम्पार्टेन्ट शहर है। विदेशी और देश के यात्री हजारों की तादाद में रोज़ बहां जाते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा आगरा दिल्ली के बीच में जैसे ताज एक्सप्रेस चली है उसी तरह की एक कुंतुब एक्सप्रेस चलाने की कृपा करें।

इसके साथ ही मैं इस प्रस्तुत रेल बजट का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I seek the permission of the House on this point. If we dispose of the business, which is the next

item in the list of business, before 5.30 p.m. when the half-an-hour discussion has to start, shall we resume the debate on the railway budget? Shall we take up the Railway Budget again, if we have any time left? I take it that that is the opinion of the House. Then, we shall resume discussion on the Railway Budget after these items are over.

श्री हुकम बन्द कलाय : ठीक है, मैं
भी इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

16.36 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHT REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.36½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF COARSE GRAINS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): After careful consideration of the coarse grains procurement and availability position, Government decided towards the end of January, 1974, to advise all the State Governments:—

- (a) that all restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within their respective States should be removed; and
- (b) the ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains should be modified to make it possible for sponsored agents of the State Governments to purchase and move coarse grains from other States.

A further review of the situation has been made and Government have now decided that free movement of coarse grains

throughout the country should be allowed without any restrictions whatsoever, with immediate effect.

16.37 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES AND SKINS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) G.S.R. No. 6(E), dated the 1st January, 1974, increasing the export duty on hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned all sorts, but not including snake skins and manufactures of leather, from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*, from the date of the said notification."

Exports of raw hides and skins are banned. Finished leather is also totally exempt from export duty under a separate notification. The purpose of this notification, therefore, is to increase the export duty on semi-finished hides and skins. It has been Government's policy to change the pattern of leather export trade by discouraging the exports of semi-finished hides and skins and increasing the exports of finished leather and leather goods. This is desirable in the interest of increasing the export earnings and also for generating employment in leather industry in the country. In pursuance of this policy, a quota restriction has been imposed by the Ministry of Commerce on the exports of semi-finished hides and skins and in furtherance of the same objective the export duty on semi-finished hides and skins

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

which was 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, has been raised to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with effect from 1st January, 1974.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution moved:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) G.S.R. No. 6(E), dated the 1st January, 1974, increasing the export duty on hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned all sorts, but not including snake skins and manufactures of leather, from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*, from the date of the said notification."

Shri Madhuryya Haldar.

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, by raising the export duty more revenue is sought to be earned. If that is the consideration in this case also, then I am afraid the prospects are not very hopeful. This is so because in our country the export trade in leather is mostly owned and controlled by private traders. These traders export leather to foreign markets where there is a demand. But with a view to capture the foreign markets they quote lower rates and also resort to other malpractices like under-invoicing etc., to evade legitimate taxes and duties. In their books atleast, they show lower figures. Sir, India and some other countries also enjoy a sort of monopolistic position in the field of leather trade in the international market. If the export duty on skin and leather was raised to exploit that situation then of course we had nothing to say. But, Sir, as a result of raising the export duty on leather two things have developed in the country. One is, that those people who eat meat have now to pay a higher price for meat. The meat traders went on strike in January last and increased the price of meat. Their contention was that the price of hides and skins have fallen in the country and unless they raise the price of meat, the trade was not profitable to

them. So, on one hand the price of meat went up and on the other hand the small traders and suppliers of hides and skins were paid lower prices by the big businessmen and exporters since tanning and export trade in leather are controlled by these private traders. Lower prices were paid to the small producers under the plea that export duty on these items have been raised. So, actually the higher export duty has been imposed by the Government to benefit the big businessmen and exporters etc. This Government speaks aloud about Socialistic Society all the time but it is nowhere to be found in their actions. Instead of helping the small traders, those who slaughtered a few animals and traded their hides, the Government is actually helping the big traders. This is their pattern of Socialism! The poor traders needed some relief in these hard days when the prices of all daily necessities of life are skyrocketing. But instead they have been made to suffer as they are getting much lower prices for the few skins sold by them for their livelihood. How are they to survive? The Government has no thought for these poor people, they are really helping the private big businessmen. It has been demanded many a time both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha that the leather industry be nationalised. Why this is not being done? Perhaps the Minister, Shri Ganesh will say that this matter is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce. But when more revenue can be earned, when the skins and leather can be sold in the international market at a better price and the legitimate export duty can be collected by the Government, why pressure is not being exerted on the Commerce Ministry to take over the export trade in leather and skins. We can thereby earn much more foreign exchange. Such direction can be issued by the Cabinet. Why this is not being done and the export trade is left in the hands of private businessmen. The country is suffering a colossal loss due to the present policy of the Government. We are losing a huge amount of foreign exchange and let us not be under any illusion that bigger revenue will accrue to the

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Government on account of the enhanced export duty. Shri Ganesh alone may be under that illusion. From that point of view I will say that the raise in the export duty is wholly unreasonable. On one hand the small poor traders are standing to lose and on the other hand the common people who eat meat are having to pay higher price for meat due to the wrong policy of the Government. Shri Ganesh has issued this notification to oblige the foreigners and the big traders and exporters at the cost of the poor people of this country. Now he is seeking the approval of the Parliament. That is why, Sir, I oppose this resolution.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति जी, इस संकल्प का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। इस संकल्प से नियर्त शुल्क बढ़ने से चिक्ष पर अमर पड़ेगा यह मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये था जो कि उठाने नहीं दिया। मेरा विचार है कि इस नियर्त शुल्क के बढ़ने से जो चमड़ा उद्योग में लगे छोटे लोग हैं उन पर इस का अमर पड़ेगा। सभापति जी, चमड़ा उद्योग में जो बड़े लोग लगे हुए हैं जो छोटे लोगों को एकसम्भायट करते हैं और मुनाफ़ा-खोरी करते हैं इस नियर्त शुल्क के बढ़ने से उनको और भीका मिलेगा और छोटे लोगों की रीढ़ टूटेगी। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि इसको पुनः सोचें। समझें और इस संकल्प को वापस लें लें।

श्री हुस्म चन्द कछाय (मुरैना) : सभापति जी, जो संकल्प सदन के सामने है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि शायद मंत्री जी ने इस संकल्प को लाते समय उन में छोटेलोगों का बिल्कुल घायास नहीं रखा है जिन पर इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। जो व्यक्ति आपने चरों में चमड़ा पका कर बड़े व्यापारियों को सप्लाई करते हैं, इन ड्रेटी के बढ़ने से उन छोटे छोटे लोगों पर जो चमड़े का काम करते हैं बुरा असर होगा।

आप ने आपने बयान में कहा है कि चमड़े का नियर्त कम से कम हो जिससे देश में लोगों को चमड़े की चीज़ अधिक बनाने का रोकगार मिले। यह भविता अच्छी है। परन्तु क्या वास्तव में तभ मचमड़े को बाहर जाने से रोकने में लक्ष्य होंगे? क्या अधिक ड्रेटी लगाने से चमड़ा बाहर जाने से रुकेगा? कभी नहीं। जो इने गिने व्यापारी हैं, जो मद्रास में इसके बैन्ड हैं वे अधिक पैसा बाहर के लोगों से लेंगे ड्रेटी के नाम से परन्तु नीसे जो लोग हैं जिन से वह चमड़े लेते हैं उनको नहीं देंगे। और इसीलिये भंगा दरहना है कि हैं जो ड्रेटी बड़ावी है इन को बास ले। हो सकता है कि आपकी भावना हो कि इससे अधिक पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन यह भी नहीं बताया कि कितना अधिक पैसा मिलने दाला है। इकड़े टुकड़े में इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाकर आप कर प्रदाना चाहते हैं। आपने जो जन्म वज़ा पेश किया था उनमें कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इस तरह से छोटे छांटे प्रस्ताव अलग अलग लाकर आप पैसा जनता से खींचना चाहते हैं। परन्तु देश के अन्दर यहांगाई आसमान को छू गई है। मंत्री जी इसका अनुभव नहीं करते होंगे कि करुं धाजारों के अन्दर बुरा हाल है उन को पता ही नहीं। आपकी भावना भले हो अच्छी हो कि चमड़ा यहां का बाहर न जाय और लोगों को देश में अधिक रोकगार इस व्यवसाय में मिलें, लोग अधिक चमड़े की चीज़ें बनायें। लेकिन इस ड्रेटी के बढ़ने से छोटे छांटे व्यापारियों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। बल्कि बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को होगा।

हमारे देश की चमड़े की बनी हुई चीजें बड़ी लोकप्रिय हो रही हैं विदेशों में और मांग भी ज्यादा है और उससे बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा हम कराते हैं। जब हमको उससे अधिक पैसा मिलता है तो उस का लाभ उन लोगों को भी तो मिलता चाहिये जो देहांतों में कच्चा माल तैयार करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता। लाभ बड़े व्यापारियों

[श्री हुक्म चन्द कठवाड़]

को मिलता है, और इस ड्रूटो के बड़े से उन को और लाभ होगा और छोटे छोटे लोगों को जो इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं कोई लाभ नहीं मिलने वाला है। इनलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इसको वापस ले लें। इन संकल्प का किसी ने भी समर्थन नहीं किया है क्योंकि इससे छोटे लोगों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

आपको भावना अच्छी है लेकिन उम्मीद गन्धर्वाई में आप नहीं जाते हैं। देहान्तों में रहने वाले आदिमियों तथा चमड़े के छोटे उद्योगों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा यह आप नहीं देखते हैं। यह सारी योजनायें आप एयर काईशन्ड कमरों में बढ़ कर बनाते हैं और यहाँ लाकर पेश कर देते हैं। आगरा, कानपुर में जो चमड़े का काम करते हैं उन पर इसका बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा इस का आपने अध्ययन नहीं किया। इसलिये यह प्रस्ताव आज की मुंगाई के अन्दर ठीक नहीं है। आप इसे वापस ले लें, नहीं तो इस का विरोध होगा।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister for coming forward with such a Resolution.

To me, it appears, the small leather merchants who are dealing in raw hides and skins and semi-tanned hides and skins will suffer the most. Already, by the policy of the Government in canalising export trade in hides and skins, they are affected very much. Only big business people are able to export finished goods and leather goods. I am afraid, this measure also will help such people. The increase in the *ad valorem* duty is in respect of raw hides and skins. It does not apply to finished goods and leather goods. So, this will be another blow to small traders who are already affected by the policy of the Government for which, of course, the Finance Ministry may not be responsible.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they examined this aspect of the matter and whether they will at least postpone this for some time and consult the opinion of the trade.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The main reason for increasing this *ad valorem* duty on semi-processed hides and skins from 10 to 20 per cent was in pursuance of the Government's policy to change the pattern of leather export trade by discouraging the exports of semi-finished hides and skins and increasing the exports of finished leather and leather goods. This was examined by a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Seetharamiah who was a former Director-General of Technical Development. This committee was set up to study ways and means to bring about this switch-over from export of semi-processed hides and skins to export of finished leather, footwear and various types of finished leather goods.

Firstly, this change-over from export of semi-processed goods to finished leather goods will increase the foreign exchange earnings and will also provide larger employment by the expansion of the leather industry in the country as such. This is as a result of the detailed study which this committee has made, and this proposal has come. The committee has recommended a higher level of export duty. They have recommended even more than 10 per cent of the export duty and even now there is another thinking that it should be further increased, if it is to work as a disincentive for the export of semi-processed goods, because in recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for these goods in various countries and as a result of it the leather industry faces a terrific shortage of raw material, viz., the semi-processed leather. Consequently, certain leather factories were on the verge of being closed and there was a lot of agitation.

Therefore, this is as a result of the Government's declared policy of shifting

the pattern of trade. The hon. Member only thinks that poor people will be affected. We are now dealing with the export trade and the accuracy of this export trade, as far as the nation is concerned, in terms of the foreign exchange and secondly, in terms of larger employment, will be quite considerable. Therefore, this proposal has come as a result of this.

Certain specific points the hon. Member has made. The hon. Member thought that this should come as a Budget proposal. But this notification was issued on the 1st of January, 1974 before the Budget was presented and we have now come here to the House seeking the approval of the House for this Notification.

With these words, I commend this Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि इससे माल बाहर जाना कम होगा। इनसे लोग अपना माल नीचार करके भेजेंगे। तैयार माल की मांग बाहर अधिक है। परकार ने यह नहीं बताया है कि किस प्रकार वह माल को बाहर भेजेगी। अगर वह कोई ऐंमा प्रस्ताव लाये तो अच्छा है। इस के ऊपर प्रतिवन्ध लगेगा। आप हरूटी अधिक लगा रहे हैं, इससे माल का बाहर जाना रुकेगा नहीं। सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि आप यह तथ्य को जिये कि हमको कच्चा माल बेजाना ही नहीं है। हम तैयार माल बाहर भेजेंगे।

श्री शार० क० गणेशः कमेटी ने सब कुछ सोच कर ऐसा किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put this statutory resolution moved by Shri K. R. Ganesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (De-

partment of Revenue and Insurance) G.S.R. No. 6(E), dated the 1st January, 1974, increasing the export duty on hides, skins and leather, tanned and un-tanned all sorts, but not including snake skins and manufactures of leather, from 10 per cent, *ad valorem* to 20 per cent, *ad valorem*, from the date of the said notification."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As we have some time now at our hand, we will resume the discussion of the Railway Budget.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः मैं बोटिंग मांग रहा हूँ। आप आगे कैसे बढ़ गये? सारा सदन इसका विरोध कर रहा है। आप इस तरह से कैसे पास करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The item is over. We now go to the discussion of the Railway Budget.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः जब आपने पूछा तब हमने नो कहा। हम नो पर बोटिंग चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have taken the opinion. I have found the majority and I have now gone over to the next item.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था आप रेकॉर्ड देख लीजिये। पता नहीं आप क्यों ऐंमा कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHARMAN: Mr. Kachwai, you have not asked for a vote before I passed on to the next item. That item is already over. You cannot ask for a vote again. Please don't obstruct the proceedings.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर बोटिंग मांग रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that when I asked for a voting, nobody asked for a division. Therefore, I have passed

[Mr. Chairman]

on to the next item. The decision of the Chair is final. I have given my opinion. Please don't obstruct. Mr. Ramkanwar to proceed with his speech.

श्री राम कंवर (टोक) : ममापति महोदय,

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कठवाय : ममापति महोदय, सदन में गणरूपि नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There I agree with you. The quorum bell is being rung

Now there is quorum. Shri Ramkanwar.

— — —
16.58 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री राम कंवर (टोक) : सभापति महोदय, जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया गया है वह एक ऐसा बजट है जिस को हमें तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की बैंकप्राउंड में देखना चाहिये। कारण यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि थोड़ी दूरी तक चलने वाले जो तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री हैं उन का किराया भी हम ने बढ़ाया है। सम्बन्धित: सदन को भी यह महसूस हो रहा होगा कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को मंत्री महोदय ने मेल और एकसप्रेस गाड़ियों की सुविधाओं से बंचित कर दिया है। मुझे इस बात का खेद है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सब से पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी मेल गाड़ियां हैं उन में तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री वायर रूम और गलियारे में खड़े हो कर अपना समय बिताते हैं। सरकार उन की सुविधाओं की तरफ ध्यान न दे कर उन का किराया बढ़ा रही है।

रेलवे में सभी व्येणियों में जो छोटे से छोटा टिकट है, जेटफार्म टिकट का दाम उस से भी ज्यादा रख दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों की वजह से रेल मंत्री को इस बजट के बारे

में सोचने का कोई मौका नहीं मिला है, और रेलवे बोर्ड ने जो कुछ उन के सामने रख दिया, उस को उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

17.00 hrs.

मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में नई रेलवे लाइनों का जो प्रावधान रखा है, उसमें उन्होंने राजस्थान को छूआ तक नहीं है। राजस्थान के प्रति मंत्री महोदय का यह सोतेला व्यवहार देख कर मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजस्थान के इस ओर और उस के सभी सदस्य पिछले तीन साल से नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के बारे में बराबर जो मांग करते रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने उस की बिल्कुल उपेक्षा की है। उन्होंने राजस्थान की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है और अपने निर्बाचन-क्षेत्र की ओर ही उन का विशेष ध्यान रहा है।

पिछले सेशन में भी मैंने रेलों के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान की आवश्यकताओं का जिक्र किया था। मैंने इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को कई चिट्ठियां भी लिखी हैं। आज ही उन की ओर से एक चिट्ठी का जवाब आया है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है :

कोटा अञ्जमेर नई लाइन

कोटा-अञ्जमेर नये रेल के लिए अन्तिम स्थाननिर्धारण इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण सब से पहले 1946 में किया गया था। 1955-57 में रिपोर्टें और अनुमानों को संस्थोधित करके अद्यतन बनाया गया था। संशोधित रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, इस 202.45 कि० मी० रेलवे लाइन (बड़ी लाइन) की अनुमानित लागत 8.78 करोड़ रुपये रखी गई थी और लाइन बुलने के बाद छटे साल में इससे 0.9 प्रतिशत का लाभ हीने की आशा प्रकट की गई थी। बहुत कम लाभ की संभावना होने के कारण इस लाइन के निर्माण

के प्रस्ताव को उस समय छोड़ दिया गया था ।

इस रेलवे लाइन की वर्तमान लागत और भी अधिक अर्थात् लगभग 20.22 करोड़ रुपये होगी । नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध धन और साधन बहुत कम हैं । अतः प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन पर विचार के लिए बेहतर दिनों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

टोडा राय सिंह से कोटा तक तथा रेल सम्पर्क

इस लाइन के लिए पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है । स्थल रूप से, यह दिखाई देता है कि इस लाइन की लम्बाई लगभग 110.0 कि० मी० होगी और इस को बनाने में लगभग 14.50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगा । लेकिन धन और साधनों की कमी के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क पर भी फिलहाल विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

टोंक तक तथे रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण

प्रस्ताव में जयपुर-सवाई माधोपुर-खंड में निवाई (अथवा किसी अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान) से टोंक तक एक रेल लाइन के निर्माण की व्यवस्था है । निवाई-टोंक रेलवे लाइन के लिए पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । मोटे तौर पर इस रेल सम्पर्क की लम्बाई लगभग 50 कि० मी० होगी तथा इस के निर्माण पर 3.5 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगा । इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए भी बेहतर दिनों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

जयपुर और टोडा राय सिंह के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों का चालन-समय 7 घंटे से बढ़ा कर 4 घंटे कर्ते दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इस खंड पर कमज़ोर स्लीपरों के कारण रफ्तार पर जो पावन्दियाँ लगी हुई थीं, वे अब हटा ली गई हैं और चार में से तीन गाड़ियों का चालन-समय 25 मिनट से 57 मिनट तक बढ़ा दिया गया है । सुझाव के अनुसार चालन-समय में और अधिक कमी करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इस शाखा लाइन पर अधिकतम अनुमेय रफ्तार 40 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा है ।

बीसलपुर बांध के रास्ते प्रतायात को पुनः आरम्भ करना ताकि अनाज भेजा जा सके ।

जो सुझाव दिया गया है, वह स्पष्ट नहीं है । जहां तक रेलों का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मंडल में बीसलपुर नाम का कोई स्टेशन नहीं है ।

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

जहां तक मंत्री महोदय के पत्र में दी गई आखिरी बात का सम्बन्ध है, मैं स्पष्ट करता चाहता हूँ कि मैंने तो यह कहा था कि बीसलपुर बांध के बनाए जाने से वहां काफी अनाज पैदा हो सकता है । मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि बीसलपुर कोई रेलवे स्टेशन है ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो जबाब दिया है, उस से प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में नई रेलवे लाइनों की जो योजना चल रही है, मंत्री महोदय ने उस योजना से राजस्थान के जन साधारण का बहिष्कार किया है । मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोटा-अजमेर वाया देवली और केकड़ी की लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में 1946 में वहां कुछ मिट्टी डाली गई थी और सर्वेक्षण भी हुआ था, लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

[ध्रुव रामकंदर]

नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के द्वारा केवल गाड़ियों के चलने का ही प्रश्न नहीं है। अगर नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण होगा, तो सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों और अन्य लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और उन क्षेत्रों का विकास होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने राजस्थान में जिन चार पांच नई रेलवे लाइनों का उल्लेख किया है, वह जरूर उन की ओर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि उन का निर्माण हर एक दृष्टि से बहुत जरूरी है।

पर्वतसर से किशनगढ़ वाया रूपनगढ़ तक रेलवे लाइन का छोटा सा तीस पैंतीस मील का टुकड़ा है, जिस का निर्माण बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि राजस्थान के कीमती मकराना पत्थर को मछ्य प्रदेश और गुजरात भेजने के लिए जयपुर से घूम कर जाना पड़ता है और सवाई माधोपुर में गड़ी को बदलना पड़ता है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पर्वतसर से किशनगढ़ वाया रूपनगढ़ की रेलवे लाइन का जल्दी निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए।

झालाबाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन से झालाबाड़ बाहर तक रेलवे लाइन का चौदह पंद्रह मील का एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा बनाया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में बताया है कि सरकार ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। झालाबाड़ भी एक पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है और एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहाँ इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण से उस क्षेत्र का विकास होगा और बहुत लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

टोक में चर्म उद्योग का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना स्थापित किया गया है। वहाँ कोई रेलवे लाइन न होने के कारण कोई भी उद्योगपति वहाँ अन्य उद्योग लाने में असमर्प्य वहाँ ऐतिहासिक बनाते नहीं है और

पानी का अच्छा इंतजाम है। अगर वहाँ रेलवे लाइन दी जायेगी, तो उद्योगपति वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित कर सकेंगे और वहाँ के लोगों को काफी लाभ होगा।

एक और तो सरकार गरीबी मिटाने का नारा लगाती है और गरीब तथा ग्रमीर को बराबर करना चाहती है, और दूसरी ओर हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे की कैंटीनें अधिकृतर पैसे बाले लोगों को एलाट की जाती हैं। मैं केटरिंग सुपरवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ। मैं कोई पैसे गिनने तो नहीं गया हूँ, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि एक एक घनबालू को बीस बीस कैटीनें एलाट कर रखी हैं। पता नहीं वे सरकार को पैसा देते हैं, या क्या चक्कर है। कैन्टीनों के एलाटमेंट में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स का तो नामोनिशान ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैन्टीनों के एलाटमेंट का क्या तरीका है। किन लोगों को दिए जाते हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि यह केटरिंग का जो एलाटमेंट है वह विशेषकर शेड्यूल कास्ट को दीजिए और जो सैनिक भर गए उन के बच्चों को, उन की पत्नी को दीजिए। ऐसे जो कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उन को यह कैटीनें एलाट कीजिए। आप की रेलवे की कैन्टीनों को कम पड़ा लिखा आदमी भी आसानी से चला सकता है। इसलिए स्टेशनों पर जो ठेले बीचे होते हैं वह शेड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों को आप एलाट कीजिए।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा इस में भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। उस कमेटी में मैं भी चुन कर आया हूँ। मैंने उहाँ भी देखा कहीं उन का कोटा पूरा नहीं पाया। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि औद्योगिक काम करने वाले जो कम पड़े लिखे लोग लिए जाते हैं उन की सीधी भर्ती अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति में से आप कर सें तो उन का आसानी से

कल्याण हो सकता है। इंटरव्यू का आधार छोड़ कर सीधी भर्ती उन की करती चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके और उन का कल्याण हो सके।

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति जी, इस जन-विरोधी बजट में तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों का किराया बढ़ा कर जिसमें साधारण जन आते हैं उनकी कमर तोड़ दी। उस के बाद भी मेरे बहुत से माली मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देते हुए स्वागत करते हैं तब मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। 1973-74 में जब मिनिस्टर साहब पिछली बार अपना बजट भाषण पढ़ रहे थे तो उन्होंने पैरा 24 में यह कहा था कि —

"I would have very much liked to exempt third-class passengers from any increase."

लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य है कि जब 73 के बाद 74 आ गया तो उन्होंने थंड क्लास के किराये में और बढ़ा कर दी। उस की क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है? अब उन के दिल में कोई दर्द थंड क्लास के पैसेंजर्स के लिए नहीं है जिस में कि साधारण जनता आती है। अब आप एक नई चीज लेकर सामने आते हैं। आप ने अब की बार जो कहा है उस का नमूना आप के सामने पेंश करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय कीती कैसी बातें अपने बजट भाषण में कह जाते हैं वह इस से मालूम पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा है —

"Mail and express trains are primarily intended to carry long-distance passengers on trunk routes. At present, contrary to this expectation, overcrowding in third-class compartments on these trains is mostly caused by short-distance passengers."

बहयह हते हैं कि चूंकी कम दूरी के यात्री लोग मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स में बहुत ज्यादा चुस जाते हैं इसलिये कम दूरी के लिए किराया बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता हो गई और

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि बेसेज काफी हैं, बेसेज कम्प्रेटिवली कम किराया लेती हैं, इसलिये भी थंड क्लास के पैसेंजर्स पर किराया बढ़ाने में कोई अनीचित्य नहीं है। डीजेल के दाम और ऐट्रोल के दाम बढ़ गए, बसों के किराये बढ़ गए, लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? बसों के भी किराये बढ़े हैं और ट्रैक्सियों के भी किराये बढ़े हैं इस के बाद भी थंड क्लास के पैसेंजर्स का किराया बढ़ाने की बात आती है तो वह ऐसे ग्राउन्ड देते हैं जिन का कोई भी आदमी समर्थन नहीं कर सकता।

रेलवे में जन-सुविधाओं की बात आई। रेलवे में आज कितने यात्री बिना टिकट चलते हैं। अगर यह किराया बढ़ाने के बजाय बिना टिकट चलने वाले यात्रियों से जो हानि होती है उस की बसूली का प्रबन्ध सरकार कर लेती तो मेरा झ्याल है कि तृतीय श्रेणी में उन को किराया न बढ़ाना पड़ता। बांदा-कानपुर ट्रेन चलती है एक्सप्रेस भी और पैसेंजर भी, उस के बारे में मैं एक चीज आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ जो पिछले साल से आज तक लागू है। कानपुर में थंड क्लास की खिड़की जब ओवर क्राउडेड हो जाती है और पैसेंजरों को टिकट नहीं मिलता तो वहाँ पर जो रेलवे स्टाफ है गाड़ और टिकट कलेक्टर बर्गरह का बह क्या करता है कि पैसेंजर्स को वहाँ से बैस ही गाड़ी में बैठा लेता है और पतौरा स्टेशन पर जा कर पतौरा से बांदा तक का टिकट उन्हें दिलाता है। इधर का किराया वह आपस में बोट लेते हैं। इस की शिकायत मैंने पिछले बर्ष रेलवे की एक्सार्टीज से की। मैं यह समझता था कि इस की कोई जांच होगी और उस जांच से मुझे अवगत कराया जायगा। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि एक बहुत बड़ा गैर रेलवे कर्मचारियों का जो इस तरह से काम कर रहा है और रेलवे को बाटा पहुँचा रहा है उस के विरुद्ध कोई जांच आज तक नहीं की गई, न ही उस जांच के संबंध में जाने किसी तरह की कोई जानकारी दी गई।

[श्री राम रत्न शर्मा]

जनसुविधाओं के नाम पर काफी कुछ कहा गया है कि हम ने यात्रियों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं दी हैं। तमाम बातें इस के बारे में कही गई हैं। दोनों पक्षों के लोगों ने सुविधाओं की कमी के बारे में बताया है। मैं ज्यादा समय उस विषय पर न लेकर अपने यहां पर बांदा डिवीजन में जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उन के बारे में आप को बतलाना चाहूंगा। ज्ञासी कानपुर सेंट्रल रेलवे, कानपुर बांदा सेंट्रल रेलवे और लखनऊ बांदा एक्सप्रेस तथा पैसेंजर इन गाड़ियों में अधिकतर रोशनी नहीं होती, लेट्रिन में पानी नहीं होता। बगेर रोशनी के गाड़ियां चलती हैं और तमाम डकेतियां और मंडर इन गाड़ियों में हुए हैं जिन में बहुतों में फाइनल रिपोर्ट लगानी पड़ी है। किराया बढ़ाते हुए कह देते हैं कि हम बड़े क्लास के पैसेंजर्स को एमेनिटीज देते हैं लेकिन उन्हें पानी तक नहीं मिलता है, डिव्हो में रोशनी तक नहीं होती है। बुन्देलखण्ड में कितनी गर्मी पड़ती है उस का अनुभव मंत्री महोदय को नहीं है, हम लोग जो बुन्देलखण्ड से आते हैं उन्हें पता है कि कितनी गर्मी वहां पड़ती है और म्टेनों पर एक एक बुद पानी तक नहीं मिलता है। थोड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर पानी पिलाने के लिए जो आदमी लगाए जाते हैं वह स्टेशन मास्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स के घरों पर काम करते हैं। पानी पिलाने के लिए टाइम पर नहीं आते। पैसेंजर्स को सुविधा देने के लिए जो पैसा लगाया जाता है वह सुविधाएं उन को मिलती भी हैं या नहीं इस को कौन देखेगा? मेरा तो यह कहना है कि न तो वहां रोशनी होती है न पानी होता है और न किसी तरह की अंगर कोई सुविधा होती है। यात्रियों को किसी तरह की कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। इसीलिए वहां पर चोरियां और डकेतियां बड़ी मात्रा में होती हैं जिन में बहुतों में फाइनल रिपोर्ट लगी है।

बांदा एक ज़िला स्थल है और एक अच्छा स्थान है। लेकिन वहां पर एक प्लेटफार्म

बनाया गया है। दो तीन साल से उस पर कानपुर से आने वाली बांदा पैसेंज़र खड़ी कर देते हैं। स्टेशन वहां से काफी दूर पड़ता है। तपती दोपहरी में वहां खड़ी रहती है और वहां से छोटे छोटे बच्चे और औरतें नगे पांव चल कर आती हैं। वहां पर आया तक का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है।

बांदा इलाहाबाद एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के लिए बहुत दिनों से मांग की जाती रही है। इस तरफ से भी और उस तरफ से भी डा० रिछारिया साहब ने भी इस बात को कई दफा मंत्री महोदय को लिखा है। इस सदन में भी सचाल उठाए गए। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इतनी सी बात भी ध्यान में नहीं रखी कि बुन्देलखण्ड जैसे पिछड़े इनके में यह एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन हो जाय क्योंकि कमिशनरी का दफ्तर ज्ञासी में है और हाईकोर्ट और कमिशनरी को जोड़ने वाली एक भी ट्रेन जल्दी चलने वाली नहीं है। ज्ञासी से बांदा जाने के लिए 8 घंटे लगते हैं जब कि फासला सी ढैड़ सी माइल का ही है। तो इस के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए था और बुन्देलखण्ड की जनता की इस छोटी सी मांग को मानना चाहिए था।

चेयरमन महोदय, रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, इन सब बातों को सुनने के बाद मैं तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि इस गंभीर देश में, जहां कि रेल घाटे पर घाटा उठा रही हैं, उस रेलवे बोर्ड की क्या जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, उनके नीचे मिनिस्ट्री का पूरा स्टाफ है तो फिर अलग से इस रेलवे बोर्ड की क्या जरूरत है। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि इस रेलवे बोर्ड को अविलम्ब समाप्त किया जाय और इससे जो बचत हो, उससे रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करें।

रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्म के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है—इन की बजह से चोरियां, डकेतियां, भावित ब्लॉक्स रिलाफ हैं। ज्ञासी

हो, मानिकपुर हो, जबलपुर हो मुगलसराय हो, जहां जहां याँड़ हैं वहां चोरियां बढ़ रही हैं। चोरों से इनकी मिलीभगत है और अधिकतर केसेज में, मैं सब के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं, 70 प्रतिशत केसेज में आर०पी०एफ० के लोगों का हाथ रहता है। इससे रेलवे को कोई फायदा नहीं है, इस लिये इनको भी खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। रेलवे ने यह एक अननेसरी बड़ने अपने ऊपर लिया हुआ है।

वृन्दावन से हाथरस तक रेल चलाने की बात बहुत पुरानी है। 1947 में इस पर एक योजना चली थी, रेलवे मंत्रालय यदि पिछले कागजात निकाले तो मालूम होगा कि उस समय इस पर कुछ काम हुआ था। अगर वृन्दावन को हाथरस से जोड़ दिया जाय तो इससे तीर्थयात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी। आज तीर्थयात्रियों को वृन्दावन से मथुरा जाना पड़ता है, जहां बहुत ज्यादा भीड़ हो जाती है। वृन्दावन एक महान तीर्थ स्थल है, हमारे देश में इसका बहुत महत्व है, यदि जमुना पर रेलवे का एक ब्रिज बना कर रेल निकाल दी जाय तथा हाथरस से जोड़ दिया जाय तो इससे भीड़भाड़ भी कम होगी और रेलवे को भी फायदा होगा।

बांदा ज़िले में भी 1947 के पूर्व से एक रेल लाइन बनाने की योजना थी, जिसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था। यह रेल लाइन कालिजर से करतल जाने हुए अटर्रा हो कर राजापुर तक जानी थी। उस की नाप भी हो चुकी थी, लेकिन 1947 में स्वतन्त्रता घिलने के बाद बुन्देलखण्ड को सब मंत्रालयों ने भूला दिया। देश का जो सब से पिछड़ा भाग है उसको हर तरह से इग्नोर किया गया, यहां तक कि रेलवे मंत्रालय की कृपादृष्टि भी उस पर नहीं रही। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूं कि बुन्देलखण्ड की इस लाइन के लिये जिस पर 1947 के पहले नाप हुई थी, उसको पुराने रिकार्ड से निकाल कर पुनः देखें और सम्भव हो तो इसे निकालने की कृपा करें।

श्री नाथराम मिश्रा (नागौर): सभापति जी, रेलवे के तीन बजट पिछले तीन सालों से मैं बड़े गौर से देखता आ रहा हूं, लेकिन कभी बोला नहीं। इस दफ़ा कुछ बोलने का मत हुआ और आप ने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया, इसके लिये आप का बहुत आभारी हूं।

रेलवे बजट हर साल आते हैं और हर साल घटे की कहानी कहते हैं। टैक्स भी कम कर लगाये जाते हैं। जरूर लगाइये, इस पर मुझे ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन यहां पर कुछ आवाज उठाइ गई है कि थर्ड क्लास पर टैक्स लगाने से गरीबों का नुकसान होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस गरीब देश में ज्यादा लोगों पर टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे तो पैसा भी नहीं आयेगा और पैसा नहीं आयेगा तो काम भी नहीं चलेगा। इस लिये टैक्स लगाइये, पैसा लीजिये, लेकिन दुख यह है कि जितना मिसर्मेजमेंट आज रेलवे में देखने को मिलता है, इतना मिसर्मेजमेंट मैंने किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय में नहीं देखा।

राजस्थान को लीजिये—कहा जाता है छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलेंगे, कहीं किसी लाइन को नये टुकड़े से जोड़ेंगे—लेकिन हुआ क्या? आजादी के पिछले 25 सालों में वहां राजाओं के ढारा जो लाइनें बनाई गई थीं, वे भी ठप्प पड़ी हैं, बन्द पड़ी हैं। राजस्थान कोलियरीज से बहुत दूर है, रेलों के बन्द होने से कोयला नहीं पहुंच पाता। जहां पहले ही संडकों की कमी है, ट्रस्पोर्ट की कमी है, रेलों के बन्द हो जाने से तो सब काम रुक गया है, कोई भी सामान लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच सकता। मेड़ता रोड से मेड़ता सिटी की लाइन बन्द है, मकराना से पंजामर की लाइन बन्द है, पीपाड़ रोड से बिलड़ा की लाइन बन्द है। पहले जोधपुर से समदड़ी होने हुए डीस तक तेथा जोधपुर से समदड़ी होने हुए बॉडमेर तक दो-दो रेल गाड़ियां चलती थीं। आज क्या है जोधपुर से समदड़ी तक एक रेल चलती है, वहां उसके दो टुकड़े हो जाते हैं, एक टुकड़ा समदड़ी, जालौर, भीनमाल होने हुए शीत

[श्री नाथूराम मिश्र]

जाता है और दूसरा दुकड़ा समदर्दी से बाड़मेर जाता है। पहले बाड़मेर जाने वाली गाड़ी मुनाव तक जाती थी, लेकिन घब वह भी बन्द हो गई है, बाड़मेर में ही खत्म हो जाती है। 6 महीने हो गये हैं, पता नहीं कब तक यही हालत रहेगी। पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि आभी दो महीने चुपचाप बंधे रहिये। हम तो बैठ रहेंगे, क्या करें जबरदस्ती नहीं कर सकते, आन्दोलन करना हमें आता नहीं है या करना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा। आप से मैं पुरखोर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर गौर कीजिये, किन्तु दिनों तक रेलों को बन्द रखना चाहते हैं। सारे देश में इस समय राजस्थान सब से ज्यादा सकरर है, आप हिन्दुस्थान के नक्शे को उठा कर देख लीजिये, इस लिये मेहरबानी कर के रेलों को जल्द से जल्द चलवाइये, योड़ा-बहुत कोयला वहां पहुँच जाय तो लोगों को कुछ शान्ति मिलेगी। एक और अजीब बात है—राजस्थान के लिये कोयला आता है, लेकिन रास्ते में चोरी चला जाता है, रास्ते में उसको उतार लेते हैं—रोज अखबारों में निकलता है—कृषा कर इस तरफ व्याप दीजिये।

कल हमारे उमाशंकर जी भाषण दे रहे थे कि पर्यावरण के सब को एम्प्लायमेन्ट की गुजाइश होनी चाहिए। आप की इतनी बड़ी रेलवे है, लेकिन हमारे राजस्थान के एक छोटे से आदमी को भी रेलवे में नौकरी नहीं मिलती। सब से पहले तो पर्यावरण संवित कमीशन का दफ्तर ही बहुत दूर यु० पी० में इलाहाबाद में रखा है, वहां तक हमारे आदमी नहीं पहुँच पाते, अगर पहुँचते भी हैं तो उनकी बारी नहीं आती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका एक हैडब्ल्यूटर राजस्थान में बना दें, जोधपुर में, जयपुर में, बीकानेर में कहीं भी बना दें....

एस बंशवद में उपर्यंती (श्री मुहम्मद जल्ली खूरेही) : सब जोन में एक-एक कमिशनर

श्री नाथूराम मिश्र : मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आप ने इस बात को माना है। मेरे यहां के लोग रोज कहते हैं कि कम से कम इतना तो करा दें।

तीसरी बात, राजस्थान के अन्दर मीटर गेज रेलवे दो भागों में बंटी हुई है—बैस्टन रेलवे और नार्दन रेलवे—इन दोनों में आपस में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, जिसकी बजह से रेलों के डिब्बे बेकार पड़े रहते हैं, न बैस्टन रेलवे वाले नार्दन रेलवे के डिब्बों को काम में लाते हैं और न नार्दन रेलवे वाले बैस्टन रेलवे के डिब्बों को काम में लाते हैं। अगर मीटर गेज का एक जोन बना दें, तब उनके अन्दर आपस में बैटर कोआर्डिनेशन हो सकता है। यह एक पारिसी का सवाल है, जिसे मैं आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ। जिस तरह से आपने पर्यावरण कमीशन के बारे में गौर किया है, कृपा करके इस वेस्टिक इथ्यू पर भी गौर कीजिये और सारी मीटर गेज का एक जोन बना दीजिये।

आज आप बर्तमान रेल कर्मचारियों का पे-कमीशन के आधार पर भला करने जा रहे हैं, उनका बेतन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, तो इस मौके पर पेन्शनर्स के लिये भी गौर कीजिये। आपके पेंशनर्स महंगाई की बजह से बहुत परेशान हैं। रोज मुझको मिलते हैं, कहते हैं कि हमारे बारे में भी भारत सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिये। मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पेन्शन के बारे में भी कुछ गौर कीजिये।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे बजट के समर्थन के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्तीय संकट, कर्मचारी अनुशासनहीनता तथा बेतन आयोग की सिफारियों के प्रभाव के बाबजूद भी मंदी महोदय ने जिस कृतिलक्षण से रेलवे बजट को

प्रस्तुत किया है, इसके लिये वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. Now we shall take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
DIFFUSION OF OWNERSHIP OF NEWS-
PAPERS

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): At the very outset, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister that he should not give a very formal and an evasive reply to this. Why I am saying this is because I have been going through the records and perhaps he will remember that this is the 20th year after the Press Commission had recommended that there should be certain basic reforms in the field of Press.

It was in 1954 that people like Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dr. Zakir Husain, Shri Chalapati Rau and others—they were the members of the Press Commission—made their recommendations. Nobody will say that they were big revolutionaries or even left-minded people. But even they could not believe what was happening in the field of newspapers, in the world of newspapers.

One of them, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, after the enquiry stated:

"I went in as a great friend of newspapers. I came out thoroughly disillusioned."

That was the kind of picture a person like Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer depicted before the country.

The Press Commission recommended that there should be diffusion of ownership and control of the newspapers should be with the journalists and with the employees and the shares should be distributed in such a manner. A price-page scheme should be introduced to avoid unfair competition between big and small newspapers. Only 40 per cent of the space should be allowed for adverti-

ments, but, as you know, today we are being made to buy the bundle of advertisements printed and not the news in the newspapers. That is the situation today. They also said that News Agencies like PTI UNI should be made a corporation. These are some of the important recommendations made by the Press Commission. They also said that a watchful eye should be kept to see how the monopoly is bringing the Press under their grip. These were the main features of their recommendations.

After that, so many statements were made and particularly, after the 1971 Elections in which we all came here, the Prime Minister assured that the diffusion of ownership and the delinking of the press from the industrial houses will be made. The Law Minister, Shri Gokhale, said that the Press in India should forthwith cease to be the mouth-piece of a few and should reflect the cross-currents of the public opinion of this country. Shri Raghunatha Reddy, the Minister, who was in charge of Company Affairs at that time, said that having delinked the commercial banks from the industrial houses, it is time to free newspapers also from their grip and that the ending of the monopolistic hold over all walks of life should begin at the newspapers' end.

I am saying all these to impress upon the House that this was the declared policy. This had the general approval from the ruling party side, from the journalists, the Federation of Working Journalists and the newspaper employees and every one in the country wanted the diffusion of ownership and the delinking of the press from the industrial houses to be made. But what happened is more interesting. I have some old figures. New figures are not available. If possible, I hope the Minister will give us these figures. In 1952 the monopoly press controlled 50 per cent of the journals. After 18 years, in 1970 it became 70 per cent control and in big cities it is 80 per cent they were controlling. And this is the kind of picture which we see, Sir. When

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

we speak of the freedom of the press, generally, a big hue and cry is being made by the monopoly press in this country. When Nandini Satpathi first declared that who would bring forward a Bill for the diffusion of ownership of the newspapers all the big papers in the country—the Hindustan Times, the Times of India, the Statesman, etc.—all made a hue and cry saying freedom of opinion is in trouble. Some of these journals even said that freedom is in peril, take arms and fight. They all thought that it is an attempt on the part of the Government to intervene and to dictate what the Press should write or what the Press should not write. What we mean is this. When we speak of diffusion of ownership and delinking of the Press from the industrial houses, what we mean is that there should be a free press in the country and free press does not mean a press which is owned by just two or three per cent of the people, the big business people, because they are, in the name of public opinion, in the name of freedom of opinion, etc. voice their interests only and they are really emitting their old outmoded 18th century ideas in the name of the freedom of the Press. We don't want this to happen. When we say diffusion of ownership and delinking of the Press from the grip of the industrial houses what we mean is that the journalists should have a say. The workers in the Press must have their say. The readership in the country must have their say. This is the kind of formula which was what the Government had promised which should be evolved. And a Bill must be immediately brought forward in this regard and there is no point in just saying: 'We will bring, we will bring'. We have been hearing this for the last so many years. We have been hearing this for the last four years continuously. For the last 20 years this has been a kind of slogan. We had to wait for 22 years after the congress having adopted the Resolution for the Nationalisation of Banks and only after 22 years they introduced a Bill in the House to nationalise the big banks in this country. That is the way things are moving!

Sir, certain matters have got to be taken into account when we look at the situation of the Press in India today. What is the view of the Editor? What is the real editorial freedom? What is the freedom of the journalists in assessing a situation and writing a story? They have been saying this very recently. If you had gone through the monopoly presses in the country, you would have seen that the monopoly presses had written: Congress party had been wiped out in UP, in Orissa and everywhere. Editorials were written, what will happen to the country after this. I am sure the journalists who went there would not have liked to write like that. But it was the dictates of the Tatas and Birlas and the big industrial houses who are asking the newspapers what they should write.

There is an interesting thing about these editors and this was said by Mr. G. N. Acharya, a Journalist. About editorial freedom, when he was speaking of the editors, he said: Most of the editors particularly those of the big papers are in the position of the character in the Elizabethan play who said, 'you cannot ravish me; I am so willing'. That kind of attitude has been created by these very industrial houses on the editor's activity and initiative and free thinking and their free assessments have been killed by these monopoly houses. There are various examples if you take the Congress split, the Presidential election, the Bank Nationalisation, the legislation regarding the Privy Purses, and very recently, regarding the recent elections. If you take all these things you can see very clearly that the monopoly press in the country had presented the most vulgar and distorted type of picture about the whole developments. That was not the objective situation as they were trying to depict. These big industrial houses were only making the press the mouth-piece of reaction, of obscurantist ideas and they are taking them to the lap of imperialism. This is what is happening in the world of press in the name of press freedom. A few industrial houses who are owning it are controlling even the

thinking of the people now and the thinking of the people to come.

Regarding the PTI and the UNI, I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether he has made up his mind to make these two news agencies corporations which could then be brought under the scrutiny of this Parliament so that to that extent the people will have a say about the functioning of these bodies.

Regarding the diffusion of ownership and the delinking of the newspapers from the industrial houses, I would like to ask a specific question of the hon. Minister. If he has not made up his mind to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, an all-pervasive Bill, I would like to know whether he will take the intermediary step of delinking the press from the industrial houses. That is an important step forward to reach the desired goal.

So, I would like the hon. Minister to give specific answers to the following points which I have raised, firstly, immediate delinking of the press from the industrial houses, secondly, taking steps to make the PTI and the UNI into corporations, and lastly the bringing forward of a Bill. For Heaven's sake, the hon. Minister should not say that he is discussing and seriously thinking and he will come forward with a Bill. We have been hearing this for the last five years, and in this House itself at least 20 times this answer has been repeated. We do not want to hear it for the twenty-first time....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, what does he want him to say?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He should say that he would come forward with the Bill during this session itself.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय (मर्मा), सभापति ज/ प्रैस और रेडियो, यह दो ही समाचार देने के बहुत ही महत्व के साधन हैं। सरकार की शायद मोनोपोली प्रैस पर नहीं हो, उन्हें अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रैस में मोनोपोली है या नहीं। इसकी जांच कौन करेगा? और इसी के साथ साथ क्या प्रैस काउन्सिल ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन किया है? यदि हाँ तो, तो क्या यिप टं दी है? मोनोपोली कमी शन ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है तो उसके तथ्य हमारे सामने रखने चाहिये। क्या सरकार कोई नया प्रैस कमीशन बनाना चाहती है? या समाचार पत्रों को अपने हाथ में लेने की नीति पर विचार कर रही है? मैं सहमत हूँ कि मोनोपोली नहीं होनी चाहिये। परन्तु समाचार-पत्र ही नहीं रेडियो भी। और सरकार की मोनोपोली किसी पर नहीं होनी चाहिये। जितने बड़े-बड़े समाचार-पत्र हैं इनकी सारी व्यवस्था प्रैस में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स और पत्रकारों के सुरुद करनी चाहिये, इस पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। दूसरा सरकार उन पत्रों को हाथ में लेना चाहती है जो उसके खिलाफ लिखते हैं। सरकार के खिलाफ कोई समाचार छपे नहीं, यह सरकार की नीति है जो ठीक नहीं है।

जो समाचार-पत्र सरकार का सामर्थ्य करते हैं उनको अच्छे विज्ञापन मिलते हैं और अन्य समाचार-पत्रों को नहीं मिलते। "जनयुग" के पहले ही अंक में ही काफी विज्ञापन दिये गये। लेकिन "मदरलैण्ड" अखबार को नहीं मिलते हैं। और मिलते भी हैं तो नाममात्र को मिलते हैं।

सूचना: और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री ग्राही० के० गुजरात) : वह अखबार तो हमारे साथ ही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : तब तो उसे विज्ञापन अधिक मिलने चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं। रेडियो भी समाचार का एक अच्छा साधन है। चन्दा कमटी ने, अपनी

[श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय]

रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो को सोकतांत्रिक बनाना चाहिये।

श्री शूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यह डी-लिंकिंग का सबाल है, रेडियो का प्रश्न नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मानवीय कल्पाय जी, यह विषय डिफ्यूजन आफ ओनरशिप आफ न्यूज पेपर्स से सम्बन्धित है इसलिये उसके सम्बन्ध में जो सबाल पूछने हैं वह पूछिये। विस्तार में आप जायेंगे तो बढ़त बातें हो सकती हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय : मेरा उद्देश्य यही था कि यह दो साधन हैं जो अच्छे समचार देश की जनता को दे सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह डिफ्यूजन में नहीं आता है। क्या आल इण्डिया रेडियो का भी आप डिफ्यूजन करना चाहते हैं? आप अलग से इसको लाइये, इसमें नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय : मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेडियो का नियम स्वतन्त्र बने जो अच्छे समाचार दे सके।

जहां तक विज्ञापन की बात है काफी मात्रा में ऐसे समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन नहीं देते जो सरकार की कट्ट आलोचना करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो कह दिया आपने। आप सबाल पूछिये। क्या आप अब वाक नहीं चाहते हैं? कुछ तो समय मंत्री महोदय को देंगे कि नहीं?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि जितने भी समाचार पत्र हैं उनमें पत्रकार और वहां के कर्मचारी रहें, और सरकार आपने हाथ में नहीं ले। और जो पहने बात पृष्ठी मैंने सरकार बताये कि यह कौन तय

करेगा कि प्रेस में मोनोपली है कि नहीं? और साथ ही रेडियो को भी नियम बनाने का प्रयास करें।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): It is alleged that *The Statesman* is the most mismanaged newspaper and therefore calls for diffusion of ownership. What is the opinion of Government in this regard? What steps are Government going to take to see that the employees, both journalist and non-journalist, are associated with the running of the newspaper?

Secondly, there has been an agitation among employees of *The Statesman* Limited for a long time, both at Calcutta and New Delhi, against the injustice done by the management to the employees. Some goonda elements had been employed to murder workers, particularly in *The Statesman* office around its compound at New Delhi. The police also registered some cases against them. But the police did not pursue the matter. Am I to understand or presume that there is some sort of arrangement between the management and the police not to pursue these cases? What is the opinion of Government?

Thirdly, it is alleged that the management of *The Statesman* has indulged in various malpractices including the newsprint *raddi* scandal and harassment of journalists. Will Government inquire into the alleged irregularities?

My last question is this. It is alleged that the superiority of the managerial wing over the editorial wing is not restricted just to promotions, transfers, increments, recruitment and posting of journalists but also covers the matter of arrangement of functional facilities for editorial staff from editor downwards. It is learnt that in order to solve the problems and to remove the difficulties, *The Statesman* Journalists' Association had in April 1973 submitted a memorandum containing certain suggestions. Are Government aware of these demands made in the memorandum? Will Government study this matter? What steps will they take to force

the management to concede the demands of the workers?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): On 17th August, 1973 when a non-official Resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukherjee for diffusion of ownership of newspapers was discussed here, at that time, Mr. I. K. Gujral, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, said that "the Government would soon bring forward a measure to delink the press from big business-houses." He further said that "the freedom of the press must be preserved both from the Government and from the industrial interests." Further, he said that "money should not flow into the press in benami, whether from political parties or from the owners or through some foreign powers."

Sir, on 20th September 1973, Mr. I. K. Gujral said at Hyderabad that "the Government's determination is to delink newspapers from big business-houses and the freedom of the press meant freedom of those who own the papers...." etc.

On 30th December 1973, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Sinha, said in Mysore that "the Union Government's decision to delink newspapers from the ownership was firm and the Government would not be cowed down by the big newspaper magnates..." etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? Is it your question whether they stand by those statements or not?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: When you are in the Chair, please allow us to make our points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My only concern is that I want some time to be given for the Minister to reply. Please keep that in mind.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: On 3rd March 1974, in Indore, the General Secretary of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists said that "if the Press in India is to discharge its duties and function faithfully to-

wards the people as enshrined in our Constitution, it must be freed from the clutches of big business."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not quote any more. Ask your question. You are wasting your time. There is one more Member yet.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The resolution of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists said about the "Fascist attack on newspapers to prevent them from giving publicity to the people's movement and exposing the vested interests," as enunciated by my friend Mr. Deb.

So, the Ministers have repeatedly expressed their pious wish regarding the diffusion of ownership of newspapers, but up till now, the Government has done nothing except using high-sounding words. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the recommendations of the Assurance Committee of Parliament, to take note of the assurances given repeatedly on the floor of the House which have not yet been fulfilled.

Further, I think that the delay to bring in the Bill on diffusion of ownership of newspapers is only because that there is an unholy alliance between the monopoly houses and the Government. Though we know that the diffusion of ownership of newspapers will not solve the problem, but still, we want the delinking of the newspapers from big business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the occasion to make speeches. You have to ask questions only. You have already taken five minutes. You have not asked a single question. What is the use? There is one more Member to put questions. When will the Minister get the time to reply? We have time only up to 6 O'clock.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am putting the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What have you been doing up till now? This is not fair.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know what are the reasons for the delay, and whether the Minister will bring a comprehensive Bill in this budget session.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्डर (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात पूछता चाहता हूँ कि पत्रकारों को इन सरमायेदारों और पूँजीपतियों के चंगुल से अलग करने के लिये आप कब तक प्रेस काउन्सिल एक्ट में कोई संशोधन पेश करना चाहते हैं और वह निर्णय ओनरस और जो उनके पत्रकार हैं उन पर लागू होइसके लिये कोई प्रयत्न करेंगे?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से लिटेन में होता है कि एडिटर्स के चयन के लिये पञ्चिक सर्विस कमिशन जैसी कोई संस्था होती है उसी तरह से आप यहां पर कोई बोर्ड आदि बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि जर्नलिस्ट और एडिटर उन के डारा अप्वाहट हो सकें और वह स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक अपने भावनाओं को व्यक्त कर सकें। जिस तरह से लिटेन में उनका चयन होता है उसी तरह से यहां हो ताकि वह पूँजीपतियों की चाटुकारिता न करें, उनकी सर्विसेज सुरक्षित हों। इसीलिये मैंने यह प्रश्न किये हैं मैं उनका उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

Indecision is the most disappointing.

वीस साल हो गये। पत्रकार लोग आपकी ओर देख रहे हैं। आप निर्णय दीजिये और उनके लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाइये ताकि पत्रकार लोग उनके चंगुल से बच सकें।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I am grateful to the hon. Member for having brought this discussion to the focus again. I do take pride in the fact that I am one of those who from the beginning of my public life have always been pleading for such de-linking as the need of the hour. The Press Commission examined the whole scene of the newspaper world as it were. I think that in this country by and large all

those who value freedom of expression are definitely and unanimously of the opinion that one of the most valued institutions of democratic life that India has built up is the freedom of the press. Freedom of the press did not come to us only as an attitude after our country's freedom. Even before freedom came to our country even at that stage, every time we were talking about the definition of the freedom. We were clear in our mind that it did not only mean that we wanted the yoke of the foreign power to be removed but also we were keen and we spelt out every time what we meant by freedom. Our leaders in whose name we took pride and who built this country and architectured the freedom struggle and who also visualised the type of the nation that we were going to build, felt, and aid rightly, that there could be no freedom which did not guarantee freedom of expression. That is why when the nation became free and when the founding fathers of our Constitution met in this House and in the next House, they enshrined in our Constitution the fundamental rights and the freedom of expression. One of the things about which our nation can take pride is that, in this country, perhaps better than in many of the countries in the world, we have freedom of expression, complete and full.

We have always felt that freedom from Government's interference is something which has been enshrined in the Constitution itself. We have always felt and still feel proud of the fact that the freedom of the press to us is not a matter of policy, nor is it a matter of convenience; it is a matter of commitment and a matter of faith. We have always felt, those of us particularly who had the good fortune to participate in the freedom struggle and who know the value of freedom of expression because we have seen those days also when it was denied, that when we talk in this House of democracy or elections there can neither be democracy nor elections, nor a democratic nation, nor a nation which believes in the assertion of the will of the people when they are denied this fundamental approach to the freedom of expression. But unfortunately it happens that we generally lose the sense of

history, not in the sense in which I have enunciated, but in another sense. Whenever in the past the freedom of expression was spelt out in countries where industrial revolution came earlier, we always thought of the intervention and the interference of the sovereign and the king.

Therefore, when they expressed fear or apprehension about the freedom of expression, they were always thinking of the Government. Times have changed, things have changed, institutions have undergone a change and the scene is totally different today. Everywhere in the world we see today that a great deal of struggle is going on, not only in the sense that we wish and we want to feel that there should be freedom of expression, we also have felt that everywhere, even in those countries where this concept came earlier, there is a feeling and realisation that the power of big money which is emerging is trying to compromise that freedom of expression. Unfortunately, sometimes it happens that whenever a situation changes and whenever a scene changes, the new forces that emerge which might have been progressive at a certain stage of growth of human history which had played a role, are not so forward-looking, nor in the interests of the institutions which require safeguards.

18 hrs.

The concept of democracy and the concept of secular life itself is very closely associated with the emergence of the printing machinery and mechanised manufacture of paper. But, as technology built up, it became expensive, and those who had the money tried to monopolise the technology itself and they used this power basically to influence the public opinion. They thought, foresaw and realised that if they were able to control the media, they would be in a position to influence thinking.

In our country also we have undergone that process to an extent. The newspapers which we are now hinting at and those names we are thinking of in the

Indian scene were divided, by and large, into two parts—the press which we called the national press before freedom and the press which we called the Anglo-Indian press before freedom. Unfortunately it happened that those papers which were nationalistic in their outlook and with whom very big names of our national life were associated, because of the monetary situation, passed into the hands of those who had no other attitude towards the Indian community except trying to use the public opinion for their own purpose and for their own ends. Whether it was the Press Commission, or this House, or the Working Journalists Federation, or the other associations of working journalists, or the leaders of public opinion, all of them over the last 20 years or so felt very much concerned about it.

My hon. friend has tried to quote me. I consider it as a compliment, because I am one of those who would not change his conviction with the times. I stand deeply rooted to my convictions and to my commitments, and I take pride in the fact that our the fundamental issues before the nation I have a basic attitude. One of the implications of that basic attitude is, to my mind, freedom of expression and freedom of newspaper, which means that the power of the big money over them must be removed.

I do feel and believe firmly that the real communication will become effective only when these people who have no other interest in the newspapers except to derive monetary benefit out of them are kept away from the newspapers. If they were interested only in their earnings, perhaps I would not have minded it much. But they are interested in going one step further. They are interested in using the press as a medium to fulfil their own vested interests which are outside the interests of the newspaper as a whole. In this House, time and again a humble person like me, and before me gaunts of leaders of India like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and our worthy Prime Minister have stated that Indian freedom will always remain in jeopardy as long as these papers

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

are controlled by big money, and by freedom at this stage we mean freedom of expression. Therefore, whenever I have said time and again that we want to delink, I have said so because I feel it must be done. In this country, we have enshrined many other institutions also.

Judiciary is one such institution. We have built up the Supreme Court and we revere it because we do feel that in democratic life, judiciary has a place. We do feel that Parliament, judiciary and all the limbs of democracy must function effectively and, in this balance, with checks and counter checks, democracy survives and builds itself.

The Supreme Court has been mentioning about this issue often in its various judgements. For instance, one of my friends mentioned about one of the recommendations of the Press Commission regarding the price-page schedule. As you know very well, this House and this worthy Parliament actually passed a Bill about the price-page schedule. It was promulgated. But it was struck down by the Supreme court. Therefore, this imposed some limitation on us.

Then, last year, you will recall that another Supreme Court judgment came when the 10 page restriction was enforced. Another judgment came on the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Constitutional Amendments. These judgments put together put obstacles in our way as to how we should proceed so that we do not pass a Bill which again gets struck down. That has been the real anxiety on our part. If any delay has been caused, I am sorry for it. I would like to take pride in the fact if during my term of office this Bill is passed. It will give me a great deal of pride if we are able to de-link newspapers while this House has placed confidence in me and permitted me to discharge my responsibility as the Information Minister. But this responsibility by itself implies that I must draft a Bill, I must bring before the House such a Bill which stands the test judicial scrutiny. It should be so comprehensive that it meets the commitment that we have to delink it from big indus-

try. Also, at the same time, it must assure us that the custody of freedom of press, the freedom of expression, passes from the management's office to the editorial office.

You will agree with me, as I have said again and again, that the Bill must be framed within three defined perimeters, as my hon. friend has quoted. One of the perimeters I had spelt out was that the press must be free from Government intervention. So, I would not like to have a Bill whereby the Central Government or the State Government or any of its agencies, directly or indirectly, has anything to do with the ownership of newspapers or it has any say in the policy-making of newspapers. Secondly, I am equally keen that when delinking takes place, the monetary vacuum that is likely to be caused, is not filled by some *benami* transactions, either on the part of the owners themselves or on the part of those whose intervention we would not like in this very sacred area of public opinion. The third perimeter I had spelt out was that the pattern of newspapers which emerges should not mean that the newspapers stop functioning. They must remain a viable proposition. We do not want to stop newspapers; we do not want to close down the newspapers. We only want that their freedom of expression is assured and guaranteed. And this I am saying not only as a part of my attitude to India but an idea that this is the part of the world-wide movement that is going on now.

I have earlier in this House spelt out that in the world to-day there is a big movement in the name of communication freedom and those who are asking and fighting for communication freedom, they are to-day very keen that this gay of communication can be filled only if those who wield the pen decide what they want to write. Our Constitution and our institutions have guaranteed freedom of expression to those who wield the pen and have something to tell to the people as such. Therefore, I do feel.,

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are the concrete steps you are taking? That we want to know.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think my friend, Mr. Daga....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must have some patience to listen to the Minister.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: We want a categorical and complete answer. What concrete steps are you taking?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: When I said earlier that newspapers should not be dealt with like the jute mills or the cosmetic factories in management, I would expect the same thing on the patience of my friends. When they ask specific questions, you must realise the delicate institutions with which you are dealing. After the last discussion here, I have said that the Law Ministry was going in detail and at length and they were studying the 700 pages judgment on the 24th and 25th amendments. I think about three weeks ago I had a meeting with the Law Minister on this subject. Fortunately, they have already finished their study of that judgement and a committee was set up of the Law Ministry and our Ministry and the Department of Company Affairs at the officers' level which is now examining and trying to formulate as to how it can be projected and what type of Bill can possibly stand the test that I have tried to enunciate here. I do know, and I very much appreciate and share the impatience of my friends because I am equally impatient about it. The things being what they are, the limitations being what they are, the type of issues being what they are, we have to see and keep one thing in mind, that we cannot and we should not in a hurry bring such a Bill before you which either damages the institution as such or this House can ever be accused that in our anxiety to throw out the tube water, we throw the baby also. We have to preserve the life of the baby and we are keen that this institution must be further built.

I have been asked some questions, but I think one thing you should kindly keep in mind. In debates, sometimes when we

use the word 'Press', I think we talk of the whole press as such, which, I think, may not be a very fair enunciation of the situation. We are dealing with a limited section of the Press, what we choose to call either 'monopoly press' or the press controlled by industries other than the press itself. Therefore, let us also keep in mind at the same time that in India fortunately, in the last 20—25 years, the press, as an institution, outside this section, has grown into a very healthy press, as for instance, the emergence of the language press in India. I think in India we can be proud of the Bengali press, the Marathi press, the Malayalam press, the Tamil press and, to a great extent, the Hindi press and we have come to a stage where they may be called a mature press and most of it is outside the monopoly. This is something we should keep in mind. At the same time, we should also keep in mind the fact that when we talk that the press is suffering from certain ailments, we must draw this line. It will be very unfair, perhaps, on our part to try to blame the entire press as such.

A question has been raised regarding news agencies. About news agencies, I would like to say that the Press Commission has recommended that a corporation should be set up.

The Press Commission's document is very valuable and we have been trying to interpret it in our own way as to what is meant by the corporation. If corporation means a company only then the major news agencies are companies as such. The other possibility is whether it can be a public sector company. Naturally I don't think my friends would expect a public sector company as Government interference would come in. The third alternative can possibly be that it should be some sort of a charter given by the Parliament like some news agencies in some parts of the world. The only issues which emerge now are these. Number one is, how to run it, who runs it, who is the board of management, etc. These are precisely the issues on which we are about to close on and we will be in a position to come before you with a

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

more defined picture of the whole situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are anxious to know how long it will take for you and whether you can give some idea.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I beg your pardon; I am not in a position to say in terms of time, but I can only say this thing that our anxiety is that we should try to finalise it within the course of this year itself.

Regarding the Press Council Act, at present there is a Committee which is sitting these days comprising the Members of Parliament from both the Houses to advise the Government about the amendments to the Press Council Act and that will come either by the end of this session or early next session.

And, so far as delinking is concerned it is not so easy to say delinking. I don't want to take the time of the House by quoting from Supreme Court judgements. There are a series of them. The main issue is, how do you get across those hurdles. And that is the real difficulty. And, if my friend Mr. Daga or any of my friends here had come to some sort of a studied solution I will be very glad to entertain them and I will be glad to discuss it with them if they have any specific suggestions in this regard.

Shri Kachwai has asked if the Press Council has exerted itself on monopoly. Unfortunately it has not. This is one of the points being discussed by the Members of a Parliamentary Committee because under the last Press Council Amendment Act, one of the responsibilities given to Press Council was to study growth of monopoly and give to Government for its recommendations. Unfortunately the Press Council thought it fit to ask the Government its views before they could come to some conclusion and I wrote back to them saying that they should not be influenced by Government's thinking; Press Council is not a wing of the Government nor is it a limb of the Government. Therefore Press Council independently should come to some conclusion about monopoly itself. I hope either the present Press

Council or the next one will try to attend to this.

Mr. Kachwai has raised the issue regarding radio. He has only tried to repeat his well known arguments. As you have rightly said the issue today is only about delinking. That is an issue which needs a detailed reply and I will restrain myself in not replying.

I would only say this thing, that is, Government in this country is not something imposed from outside. Government represents the people of this country and if radio or any communication system is run by the community for the community's benefit, to try to equate it or even compare it with the intervention in a media by a few money bags is a very unfair judgment because that way Mr. Kachwai is spelling out some lack of faith in the people as such. And I think the people and their elected representatives express their opinion here and I as a custodian on their behalf, am responsible to them, in respect of whatever policy is decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछड़ाय : हमें तो विश्वास है, लेकिन आप उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। मोनोपॉली आपने बना रखी है। रात दिन रेडियो आप के गाने गाता है भगव किसी की बात देता ही नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में हमने देख लिया।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: May I seek a clarification? The hon. Minister said that there was no study so far made about the monopoly influence..

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: By the press council.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: But is it not a fact that Shri R. C. Dutt of the Monopolies Commission had made a special study and Mr. Mahalanobis of the Planning Commission had also made some studies?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am talking of the Press Council. I admit that those studies are there. So far as the facts are concerned, the definite question asked of me was whether the Press Council had made a study and I was replying to that question. I have not suggested that these

studies have not been made.

As I said, I am not going to deviate from the course that I have indicated on this basis that studies are not available; I am of the opinion that monopoly exists; I am of the opinion that delinking is called for. I am of the opinion that it is an area which in the national interest and in the interests of wider social expression should be safeguarded and taken away from those who have no other right on it except that they own it and have money to own it. Therefore, my policy enunciation is very clear on that point.

Shri Dasaratha Deb had raised some issues regarding *The Statesman*. It is a fact that journalists working in *The Statesman* had brought to my notice some of the issues or problems to which the hon.

Member has drawn our attention. Should the journalists want to come and discuss with me again and enlighten us on some of the problems that are facing them, I shall be very glad to help them. Wherever I can or bring them to the notice of the West Bengal Government wherever they can help.

I would conclude by saying that we in this country have a great deal of faith in freedom of expression, and we do feel that delinking is called for and it must be achieved within the framework of our Constitution.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 7, 1974/Phalgun 16, 1894 (Saka).